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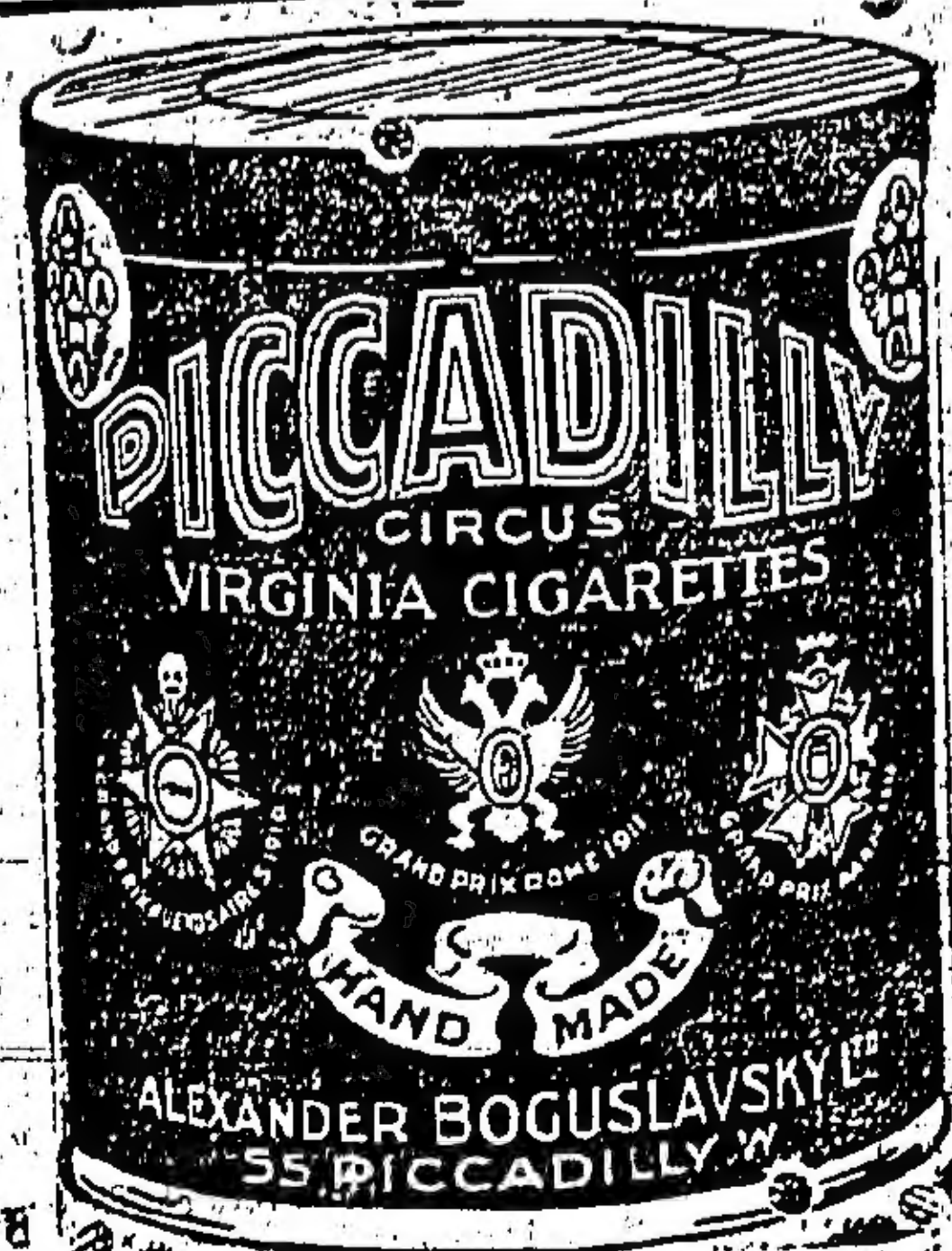
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### HOW TO REVIVE TRADE MANCHESTER'S PROPOSALS TO THE PRIME MINISTER

In the letter to the Prime Minister, which Sir Edwin Stockton, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, sent on October 13th, conveying a résumé of the private conference on the state of trade, held between the Chamber and the members of Parliament for Manchester and Salford, the following factors which might be brought into play to hasten the restoration of trade are brought to Mr. Lloyd George's notice:

- (1) Endeavouring to arrange for the cancellation entirely or partially of inter-Allied indebtedness resulting from the war, so as to ameliorate the existing chaotic condition of foreign exchange.
- (2) The affording of more liberal facilities by banks to traders, it being the opinion of the conference that the policy of caution is being carried to a greater degree than events justify and that it is detrimental to the speedy resumption of trade.
- (3) That nothing in the nature of further inflation of the national currency should be permitted.
- (4) The high cost of production is held to be at the root of the troubles with which the country is faced.

"The high cost of production," Sir Edwin Stockton writes to the Prime Minister, "leads to high prices, and thus weakens the power of the purchaser to buy in the same quantity as in the past, if indeed it does not have the infinitely more serious effect of turning orders away from this country to a cheaper source of production. As a result of this, unemployment is found on every hand."

Stabilization of wages for a definite period and the encouragement of a return to confidence among the investors, so that the supply of capital for renewals and extensions of the great undertakings of the country is kept up, are also points urged in the letter.

Sir Edwin Stockton says that the work which, given this new capital, the railways would be able to expend on renewals of rolling stock, permanent ways, and accommodation, would have a far-reaching effect in providing immediate employment in almost every industry of the country.

In regard to export credit schemes, Sir Edwin informs the Prime Minister that these would be most useful in assisting an adequate resumption of trade with Central Europe, but he says that authorities in textile trade circles hold that credit schemes are not desirable as far as India, the Far East, and the other great piece-goods markets are concerned.

One other suggestion made by the conference, he adds, is that all new employment available should be rationed on some economic basis until trade improves, so as to spread it among the greatest possible number of workers.

### SOVIET AND RUSSIA'S DEBTS.

#### OFFER TO THE POWERS.

The Russian Delegation in London has issued in French the text of a Note addressed by the Soviet Government recently to the British Government.

The Note at the outset remarks that, according to the information of the West European Press, the Conference of the Powers at Brussels attached as a condition to the offer of credits to Russia for the aid of the starving, recognition by the Russian Government of the debts of former Governments. So far, the Russian Government has not been advised of the decision of the Brussels Conference. Nevertheless, in the presence of these starving masses the Russian Government has decided not to take account of diplomatic finesse, and considers that it is its duty to declare at once its point of view regarding the Brussels decision.

From the outset of its existence (the Note proceeds) the Russian Government has always regarded economic collaboration with other Powers as one of the chief aims of its policy. The absence of economic relations with other countries makes the economic restoration of Russia exceedingly difficult. In order that such an accord may be reached with other Powers it is absolutely essential in the first place that definite peace shall be concluded between Russia and other Powers. In pursuing this aim (states the Note) the Soviet Government finds itself confronted by the demand made by the Powers for the recognition of the debts. The Soviet Government declares its firm conviction that no people is compelled to pay debts which have been incurred throughout long centuries. But in its unshakable decision to reach a complete understanding with other Powers, the Russian Government is willing to make in regard to this question several important concessions.

Accordingly, the Russian Government, recognizing that many small holders of Russian loan, particularly in France, have a direct interest in the recognition of Tsarist debts, declares itself ready to recognize its obligations in regard to other countries and their citizens with respect to States loans made by the Tsarist Government before 1914, provided that it is given those special conditions and facilities which will render possible the realizations of such undertakings. An absolute condition of such recognition is that the Great Powers shall agree simultaneously to put an end, without reserve, to every act menacing the security of the Soviet Republic and of the Far Eastern Republic and to observe scrupulously their sovereign rights, the inviolability of their frontiers, and their territorial integrity.

In other words, the Soviet Republic can only make the agreement in question if the Great Powers conclude with her a definite peace, and if her Government is recognized by other Powers. To this end the Russian Government urges the summoning of an international conference at which these questions shall be discussed, and the claims of the Powers against Russia, and of the Russian Government against these Powers, shall be examined, and at which a treaty of peace may be drawn up. Only a conference of this character (states the Note) can produce general peace.

### EARLY CHINESE RELATIONS WITH THE PHILIPPINES.

The second article on the Philippines before Magellan by Professor Beyer of the University of the Philippines appears in the November number of Asia. It deals with the early Chinese relations with Malay lands.

According to Professor Beyer "The Chinese influence constitutes the second important element in the stratified complex of Malay civilization." While Indian culture penetrated to the very heart of Malay mental and social life, the Chinese "merely scratched the surface." Practically all the words in Malay languages that can be traced to a Chinese source are of purely economic or commercial character. The general character of Chinese influence was and is economic rather than social or political. The main object of the Chinese has always been trade.

Chinese intercourse with Malay lands probably began in the third or fourth century A.D. The largest and finest vessels in use on the Indian and China seas in pre-European times were those of the Chinese. Marco Polo describes the thirteenth century Chinese vessels. They were built of fir. "They have but one deck though each of them contains some 50 or 60 cabins, wherein the merchants abide greatly at their ease, every man having one to himself." They also seem to have had numbers of water tight bulkheads "in case mayhap the ship should spring a leak." They carried crews of from 150 to 300 men.

In addition to Mindoro (Ma-i) and Sulu, the following other islands have been pretty certainly identified as mentioned in the Chinese records: Palawan, Samarang (Culion), Busuanga, Peñon de Coron, Luban, Luzon (probably Manila Bay region and south coast) Masbate, Bohol (?), and Leyte.

An old Chinese record has the following to say about the trade with Ma-i: "The products of the country consist of yellow wax (beeswax), cotton, pearls, tortoise-shell, medicinal balm, and yam fiber cloth (probably sanamp). The goods used in trading are porcelain, trade-gold, iron caldrons, lead, coloured glass beads, iron needles, pieces of iron, coloured-cotton stuffs, red taffetas, ivory, silks of different colours, copper pots, silver shoes and the like. The people boil seawater to make salt, and make wine of the fermented juice of sugar-cane."

Another account says of the people of Ma-i (Mindoro): "In their customs they are chaste and good." The custom of autopsies was also introduced in Ma-i, probably from Sri-Vishaya or Java.

Of Luzon it is written: "Luzon produces gold, which is the reason of its wealth; the people are simple-minded and do not like to go to law."

Records show that Bruni (Borneo) about the tenth century had more than ten thousand inhabitants, that it was surrounded by a wall of wooden boards, that the King's fighting men carried metal swords and wore coats of armour made of cast copper. Cotton was grown, and cotton cloths were woven. Other details which are given as to foods, burial and marriage customs, feasts, etc., are all typical of Malay life.

Professor Beyer concludes from the use of written language, metal weapons, coat-armour, raft-dwellings, and walled towns, and other customs that Sri-Vishaya civilization had already been firmly established in southern and northern Borneo and was probably already beginning to make itself felt in the Philippines.

Doctor Beyer adds "Iron, lead, gold and silver appear to have been derived by the natives chiefly from the Chinese, while brass, bronze, copper and tin came mainly from Indian sources. The art of mining these metals, and the implements and tools used in working them, among the Malays, appear to have had the same respective origins. Metal armour and some of the older types of weapons are probably Indian, while certain later weapons and the manufacture and use of firearms are Chinese."

In clothing and ornament, an equal diversity of origin is apparent. The characteristic sarong, turban, bronze bells, anklets and armlets and a variety of smaller ornaments appear to be Indian. The skin-tight trousers of the Sulu Moros are suggestive of Indian puttees. On the other hand, the jacket with sleeves, the loose trousers worn by Moro women, glass beads, and many types of hats, rain-coats, foot-gear, etc., are almost certainly Chinese."—*Manila Times*.

### A FAMOUS JAPANESE TREE.

The famous old pine tree of Karasaki, on the shore of Lake Biwa, famous in song and legend as the "Karasaki no matsu" and visited by thousands of pilgrims each year as one of the Eight Beautiful Scenes of Lake Biwa, is dead. This ancient pine was said to be 1,200 years old, having lived from the time of the Nara Epoch. During the last year it has withered and died.

Recently there was held on the shores of Lake Biwa a ceremony "to transfer the spirit" of the ancient tree into a younger tree that will succeed to the honour and near-worship which has been bestowed on the "Karasaki no matsu." The youthful successor of the veteran which has passed is only 350 years old, and is claimed to have sprung from seed cast by the old tree. The solemn ceremony was held under the direction of Kasai, chief priest of the Hiyoshi Shrine, in the presence of more than 100 of the highest dignitaries of Shiga Prefecture. Religious music, the weird music of ancient flute and drum, was played while the priest superintended the transfer of the spirit of the old pine into the youth that will "carry on" in its place.

The ancient pine which has just died was of that low-spreading variety often seen in Japan. Although only 30 feet in height, its branches covered a span of 163 feet from east to west and 164 feet from north to south. The area shadowed by its wide-spreading branches was 700 tauba.

The new tree is of smaller dimensions, 20 feet in height and 11 feet 5 inches in the circumference of its trunk. The area covered by its branches is only 250 tauba. But this is still a youngster, and still has 500 years in which to reach the dimensions of the ancient pine of Karasaki that has just passed.—*Japan Advertiser*.

### THE CANTON INFLUENCE SPREADS.

[BY GERRIN SMITH.]

When General Chen Chiung-ming upset the plans of the Peking militarists a few months ago and ended their schemes for driving him out of Kwangtung by driving them out of Kwangtung, he did not follow the usual custom in such cases and install his officers in all the official positions of the conquered province. Instead he broke the militarist tradition and allowed the establishment of the civil government in Kwangtung to be handled by the civil authorities. As a result, a scholar instead of a soldier now fills the post of Governor of Kwangtung.

Governor Ma is a man about forty years of age who received his education in Japan and Germany. He has specialized in industrial chemistry, a fortunate circumstance for a province among whose chief exports are vegetable and wood oil. Governor Ma has already contributed much to the welfare of the province by devising means for the improvement of the manufacturing processes both on the score of cost and quality.

It was not solely because of his industrial training that Governor Ma was appointed to be one of the missions of the Canton Government to bring actual autonomy to the provinces of China and when the Kwangtung militarist crowd were driven out it was the desire to restore the government of the province to its own people. Governor Ma received the highest vote of any delegate from Kwangtung to the old Parliament and this expression of the confidence of his people was the basis of the choice of the higher authorities. While there is still a percentage of irreconcilables among those who profited from the old régime, the people of Kwangtung are reported to be heartily supporting the new Governor in his efforts to establish an efficient administration.

These efforts go beyond the working out of chemical formulas important as the latter are for the people of Kwangtung. Of even greater importance is the development of the means of transportation in the province. Kwangtung has yet to see her first mile of railroad and even wagon roads are all too few. Her rivers furnish almost her sole means of transport and for half the year their use is much interfered with by the shallowness of the water. Wuchow, the chief port of the province is a day's trip by steamer from the present railroad. Nanning, the capital, is from two to six days' journey beyond, while the other cities, Linchow and Kweilin are still more inaccessible.

Governor Ma's first demand upon the local magistracies, therefore, was that they should arrange for the construction of a certain number of miles of road every year. The amount varied with the character of the district but was so figured as to make the burden as nearly equal as possible upon the people of the different districts. Thus will the internal communication be improved with all the speed possible.

To connect the province with the outside world, it is proposed to build a road from Wuchow to Nanning with provincial funds and Governor Ma is now endeavouring to work out a suitable means of financing the construction of this road. Various means are apparent, but an American firm has offered to build a railroad between these two cities if the proper terms can be arranged. Such a development would be a long step ahead, though it could never reach its highest efficiency until Wuchow was connected by rail with the existing road from Canton to Samshui.

Kwangtung's greatest need is men who have had modern training and have seen other parts of the world beside their own native corner of the home province. Kwangtung's inaccessibility has kept foreign influence at a distance, and few foreigners go into the interior and few of the natives have had any but the most casual contact with Western influences. This need for modern-trained men Governor Ma proposes to satisfy by sending abroad every year about one hundred of the most promising of Kwangtung's younger generation. Each of the fifty provinces into which the province is divided has been ordered to make provision for sending from one to three men a year to Europe or America for a university training. In accordance with his general theory of democratic action, each district is to be entirely free to choose its own students.

The first of these emissaries from old China to the New World are already on their way though Governor Ma's régime is but a few months old.

It is more than probable that this ambitious educational programme will have to be curtailed for two reasons. It will prove a tremendous strain in its present form. There are less than one hundred students a year go to America on all the millions of the returned Boxer indemnity. More than this, it is doubtful if the province can furnish a quota of one hundred students every year who have had sufficient preparation to undertake college or university work in Europe or America. Nevertheless the general plan is entitled to all commendation for it means the beginning of a real attempt to attack the problems of modern development at the very foundation.

### ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.

In H.B.M. Police Court, at Shanghai, last week, before Mr. G. W. King, Police Magistrate, Frederick Tillson, late manager of the Shanghai office of Messrs. Montgomery, Ward & Co., was charged with the misappropriation of 17 cases of *Lastrons*, 47 cases of stoves, with which he had been entrusted. The prosecution had been made by Mr. W. F. Quinn, who has taken over charge of the firm's concerns.

Mr. Reader Harris appeared for the defence, and as the complainant had not put in an appearance, asked for the case to be dismissed.

Sergeant Kilkenny, on behalf of the Police, said that they had been unable to get in touch with him. The case was then adjourned until the complainant could be found. The accused was released on two securities of \$500 each and \$500 security of his own.

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# **RACIAL DISABILITIES AND THE PEAK RESERVATION.** DISCUSSED BY THE LEAGUE OF FELLOWSHIP.

## **OFFICIAL PATRONAGE OF THE LEAGUE DEPRECATED.**

After starting on the formal lines of a company meeting, with the Secretary reading the notice convening the meeting, the general meeting of the League of Fellowship and Service last night brightened up considerably when the rank and file of the members took a lead and discussed racial disabilities and their existence or non-existence in Hongkong.

The President (the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.), who was in the chair, mentioned the telegram sent from Hongkong to President Harding at the Washington Conference and added: "We have been very glad to see that very important developments tending towards ensuring the future peace of the world have taken place at Washington." The morning's news of a Quadruple Alliance Mr. Pollock regarded with great satisfaction. Everyone would be glad, if agreement were reached at the Conference for the maintenance of the open door in China and equal opportunities for all the Powers; they trusted that China might soon become united and be able to speak with one united voice in the councils of the nations.

Mr. Pollock mentioned that some of the aspirations of the League of Fellowship were the establishment of an international club, open to all. The Chinese members desired an industrial institute in Kowloon for boys and girls under 18 (Chinese reckoning); it would take the place of a reformatory for boys and that it was needed was demonstrated by the fact that between January 1st, 1920, and September 30th, 1921, over 500 boys under 18 were sent to prison in the Colony. It was hoped to get a site from the Government. A suggestion had also been made of utilising the cinema theatres during the day, until 4 p.m., for educational lectures to Chinese children whose parents were at work. It was thought that elementary instruction could be given in Chinese characters and general knowledge, geography, history, national history, and trades. Teachers provided by the Government, it was thought, could give suitable instruction between the pictures, and some sort of physical drill might be added. About 1,000 children might be passed through each theatre daily, it was estimated.

Mr. Pollock added that a local branch of the Royal Asiatic Society might be formed in the Colony. There was a branch in 1849 but it died in 1859 and had not been heard of since.

The principal business before the meeting was a proposed amendment of the objects of the League to read as follows:

- (i) To promote good fellowship and peace between all Nations.
- (ii) To promote good fellowship within the Colony, irrespective of race, class, and creed.
- (iii) To promote matters which shall be of service to the community.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the above form be approved.

"TOO BIG A TASK FOR LITTLE HONGKONG."

Mr. J. P. BRAGA inaugurated a discussion by suggesting that some of the matters mentioned by the Chairman hardly came within the scope of the League of Fellowship; he thought the formation of a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was one of these. "The promotion of goodwill and harmony in this little community," Mr. BRAGA suggested, "was more within the sphere of the League. The objects which it did not possess. They could not 'promote good fellowship among all nations.' As to the telegram to Washington, Mr. Braga said he was waiting to hear from the Chairman if a reply had been received; if none had come it supported his argument. "We, in this little world of ours, are just a nonentity," added Mr. Braga. "As H.E. the Governor said recently, we can help to promote an atmosphere of goodwill but 'to promote good fellowship and peace among all nations' is too big a task for little Hongkong."

Mr. BRAGA proposed amendments to vary para. (i) above to read:—"To contribute towards the promotion of good fellowship, etc." and to vary para. (ii) by making it read:—"To promote good fellowship by seeking the elimination of racial disabilities within the Colony, etc."

"I know I shall be skating on thin ice," he said, "when I mention 'seeking the elimination of racial disabilities' but no one is better acquainted than our Chairman with the fact that a great deal of racial disability exists in Hongkong, in a very pronounced form.—(Applause). I say that so long as the League of Fellowship permits the Peak Reservation Ordinance to stand in the statute book of the Colony it will justify itself.—(Applause). As long as we permit racial distinctions in a reservation at Cheung Chau and at Tai-po we believe our membership of the League of Fellowship is necessary to make sacrifices. Mr. Lo expressed agreement with Mr. Braga that the League should not make unduly high claims in its 'objects'."

Mr. M. K. Lo seconded the amendment. He thought that the work of the Washington Conference showed that the peoples were facing realities and were prepared to make sacrifices. For the elimination of racial prejudices a certain section of the community would find it necessary to make sacrifices. Mr. Lo expressed agreement with Mr. Braga that the League should not make unduly high claims in its "objects."

# **"BUYING-UP THE POOR BRITISH."**

No other speakers desiring to carry on the discussion.

The CHAIRMAN, replying, disputed Mr. Braga's suggestion that Hongkong was a nonentity. He had remarked before, though he believed Mr. Braga was not present, Hongkong was amongst the first shipping ports in the world and it contained the head office of the chief financial institution in the Far East and of the biggest marine insurance company in the world. Mr. Pollock added that no reply had yet been received from Washington. Coming to the "racial disability" question, Mr. Pollock remarked that Mr. Braga had said that no one knew more of these than he did. On the contrary, Mr. Pollock said, he knew of no such disabilities. Anyone who had studied carefully the question of reservations would have arrived at the conclusion that it was not a matter of emphasizing racial disabilities, but purely an economic question. "There is no one," continued Mr. Pollock, "who does not recognise that the Chinese of the Colony—extremely clever traders and merchants as they are, with vast wealth, far in excess of that possessed by the Europeans—could simply buy up our poor British who have erected houses, cut corners off the sides of hills, built big retaining walls and have expended energy and foresight in selecting sites. If this reservation were removed there is not the smallest doubt that it would be possible for the Chinese of the Colony to buy us off the Peak tomorrow. The same applies to Cheung Chau and Tai-po—if there is a reservation at Tai-po; I was not aware of it—it is not a racial but purely an economic question. I entirely dissent from Mr. Braga's amendments and from the view which he and Mr. Lo have brought forward with regard to the Peak Reservation."

Mr. Lo, on a point of personal explanation, said he had not attempted to deal with the question and must not be taken as agreeing with everything Mr. Braga had said. His views on the Peak Reservation were well known.

The CHAIRMAN thought it most disastrous that such a matter of discord as racial disabilities should be introduced at the first general meeting of the League.

Mr. Lo: "Either racial disabilities exist or they do not. If not, what harm is there in saying we want to eliminate them? Some of us think they do exist."

The CHAIRMAN: "I absolutely disagree that there are racial disabilities which require to be eliminated."

Mr. BRAGA said he came to the meeting quite prepared for his amendment to be defeated; he did not suppose that with such a gathering as this he would succeed in carrying it. The "economic necessity" argument had been trotted out on every occasion that the question of reservations had come forward in Hongkong. Racial disabilities did not exist only in the matter of habitation but in commerce and other spheres.—(Loud applause).

"What do mean by that, Mr. Braga?" interpolated the Chairman.

"I will proceed to elaborate my argument, sir," replied Mr. Braga, who was still on his feet. "Let us look round the list of directors in Hongkong; the same string of names is submitted with monotonous regularity at public company meetings, regardless of technical or any other qualifications for the directorates.—(Applause). Then, as to reservations, have not wealthy corporations acquired property, after property for housing their more highly placed employees and yet the underlings, the bottom dogs, are crying like voices in the wilderness and are denied a roof over their heads because they cannot pay \$150 a month out of their pittance of a salary.—(Applause). These are 'disabilities': equal opportunities are not afforded as they should be in Hongkong."

Mr. J. H. McGUIRAN thought the proceedings at the meeting made it clear that there was not much fellowship in Hongkong. The Chairman's reply had suggested that disabilities were more of a class than of a race. From this Mr. McGuigan developed a discussion of the problem of extremes of wealth and poverty. Hongkong should set an example to the rest of China in good Government and administration but did it do so? How did the masses of the Chinese live here—packed like sardines in a box; in fact, worse; there was no room in the box and they might be seen sleeping on the footpaths. That was a disgrace to whoever was responsible for it.

Mr. Braga waived his first amendment, and his principal one, on racial disabilities, was then put to the meeting. There voted: For 25; against 21, so the amendment was declared carried, amid loud applause.

The other amendments in the "objects" were then approved.

# **ELECTION OF OFFICERS.**

## **KEEPING CLEAR OF OFFICIAL PATRONAGE.**

The election of officers was the next business.

The Rev. J. KIRK MACONACHIE asked, "Had H.E. the Governor been made a patron? The Society had not done so, as far as he knew."

The CHAIRMAN: He was invited to become patron.

Mr. MACONACHIE: I am sorry to introduce discord, but I do think the Society should have been consulted.

The CHAIRMAN: A patron is not an officer.

Mr. MACONACHIE: There is nothing personal to this or any future Governor. It seems to me we shall get up against the Government if we are going to do anything. It would be an awkward situation and, apart from that, I don't like these things being done without the Society being consulted. It has put us under official patronage and I am bound to say I hoped we might keep away from it. Let us have one thing in this Colony that is not run from Government House.

The CHAIRMAN asked if Mr. Maconachie thought the League should not have any patrons at all.

Mr. Maconachie: I don't say that, but the appointment should be left to the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN: You mean it should be put to the meeting now?

Mr. MACONACHIE: Oh! we can't go back on it now!

In the course of further passages between the Chairman and Mr. Maconachie it was explained that the promoters of the League, before the first meeting, invited the patronage of H.E. the Governor.

The election of officers then took place. Mr. Pollock was elected President (amid applause) on the motion of the Hon. Mr. LAY, seconded by the Hon. Mr. CHOW.

Mr. CHAS. GORKIN and Mr. R. H. KOTERWALL were elected hon. secretaries, and Mr. Gorkin also undertook the duties of hon. treasurer.

The election of committee carried a little further liveliness; Mr. McGuigan wanted a ballot and he also took exception to the old Committee being proposed *en bloc* from the Chair. Mr. U. Rumiann, Mr. E. M. R. de Sousa, Mr. Maconachie and Mr. Braga were nominated as additional members; Mr. McGuigan was also nominated but would not stand.

To avoid a vote Mr. Arnold Hughes and the only lady member (Miss Pitts) withdrew and the old Committee was then elected, without a ballot, and with four new names, as follows:—

The Hon. Mr. LAY CHU-pak, the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen, the Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG, the Hon. Mr. CHOW SHOU-seng, Sir Robert HO TUNG, Mr. CHAN SUI-ki, Mr. MONTAGUE-EDG, Mr. HO KONG-tong, Mr. G. N. ORME, Mr. W. L. PATTENDEN, Mr. S. W. TAO, Mr. U. Rumiann, Mr. E. M. R. de Sousa, the Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie and Mr. J. P. Braga.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman just to show (as Mr. McGuigan remarked) that the differences of opinion expressed had been quite good-humoured.

# **"AN EXCELLENT ARREST."**

## **PETTY OFFICER ROBBED BY RICKSHA COOLIES.**

## **INDIANS' CONDUCT COMMENDED.**

First-class Petty Officer Frank Pattern, of H.M.S. *Carlisle*, charged two ricksha coolies before Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday morning with the theft of his watch.

Complainant said he engaged a ricksha outside the Naval Canteen at 6 p.m., on Saturday and had no recollections of what happened after he got into the ricksha as he was under the influence of liquor.

The circumstances of the case related by two independent witnesses, were that at 6.45 p.m. S. Abbas, a clerk in the Exile Garage and S. Cassimboy were returning to their homes from the Indian Recreation Club in Sookunpo Valley when they noticed a ricksha light at a distance in Coffee Plantation. When they arrived at the spot they found Petty Officer Pattern lying in an unconscious state and saw a ricksha being pulled away. Leaving the drunken man on the ground, the two Indian boys ran after the ricksha of which the second defendant was the puller. The first defendant was walking beside the ricksha and when the Indians approached both the defendant in the dock bolted. A chase followed and ended in the arrest of the second defendant near No. 1 Police Station. The first defendant eluded arrest but was finally captured near the Hongkong Football Club's match by Abbas. Before he was caught defendant relieved himself of something which he threw over the fence enclosing the shed. Handing defendant over to a constable Abbas went into the enclosure to make a search and found the stolen watch lying on the grass. Defendants were taken back to the place where the chase started and one of them was made to convey Petty Officer Pattern to No. 2 Police Station.

Defendants said they were new-comers in the Colony. They denied the theft, one of them alleging it was a case of mistaken identity. This man said he had been here for only twenty days. "I don't suppose you can stay here much longer," replied Mr. Lindsell. "Have these two men banished, Inspector Blackman." Both men were sent to goal for three months.

Mr. Lindsell highly commended on the action of the two Indian boys, and said: "Bring the conduct of the young gentlemen to the notice of the Captain Superintendent of Police and ask that they be suitably rewarded. It is a most excellent arrest."

# **THEFT OF GODOWN STORES.**

## **BURGLAR'S BIG HAUL.**

Ten Chinese boatmen were charged at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood with breaking into a godown at No. 404, Des Vaux Road, West, first floor, and stealing therefrom 54 rolls of cloth valued at \$384, the property of the Kwong Yuen Tai firm. A charge of receiving stolen goods was also preferred against all the defendants.

Inspector Appleton stated that on the 11th inst. he examined the roof of No. 404, Des Vaux Road and found that it had been tampered with in three places. In two places the tiles had been newly broken, and in the other places a hole two-feet square had been made; one of the rafters had been sawn through and a part of it removed. Underneath the hole in the roof there was a large wooden upright support. This had been carefully cleaned, while a corresponding beam near the support was covered with dust. Near the clean support were two empty packing cases broken open; a third case had also been opened but the contents had not been interfered with. A rope was found outside the building hanging from a small iron bridge connecting No. 404 with the adjoining building. This rope Inspector Appleton suggested was to be used as a means of escape by the burglars in the event of alarm. He also suggested that the adjoining building had been used as a means of access to the roof. There were some ladders in an open space belonging to the adjoining buildings and these might have been used for the purpose.

After three days had been spent investigating the matter the Inspector, together with a party of police boarded a night-soil boat, lying at the Praya, near French Street and there discovered some pieces of cloth similar to that stored in the godown. He arrested six men on this boat. Four constables were left on the boat and the men taken to the Police Station No. 7. Acting upon certain statements made by two of the arrested men, the Inspector went by police launch to Gindrinkers' Bay and there boarded a deserted night-soil boat. Under the floor in the aft cabin, seven sacks, containing 51 rolls of cloth, were discovered. Later, four more men were arrested on the first night-soil boat and brought to the station. A visit was next paid to the 2nd floor of 118, Third Street, and there the wife of one of the arrested men unlocked a box and handed over to the Inspector two more rolls of cloth. Later in the day a tailor's shop at No. 32, Po Tack Street, was searched and ten pieces of cloth bearing certain distinctive trade marks were found, made up ready for delivery.

Evidence was given by the keeper of the godown as to the discovery of the robbery. Certain articles hanging on the support, he said, were disturbed and a crowbar was found near the packing cases.

The tailor from 32, Po Tack Street, stated that on the 8th December, one of the defendants visited the shop, bringing with him a number of pieces of cloth cut up ready for machine stitching. He was instructed to make up two pairs of trousers and a number of jackets. On the 11th inst. the police called and claimed the cloth.

Two of the defendants denied the charge. They said they were coolies and had just joined the boat and knew nothing about the theft.

After hearing lengthy evidence as to the arrest of the defendants the Magistrate adjourned the case to this afternoon for further hearing.

# **THEFT FROM THE NAVAL DOCKYARD AT KOWLOON.**

For stealing a quantity of gun metal, valued at \$25 from the Kowloon Naval Dockyard, a Chinese youth was ordered ten strokes within the precincts of the Court, by Mr. Lindsell at the Magistracy, yesterday morning.

Defendant said that he was told by a man named Lum Chin to steal the metal. Magistrate: If he told you to throw yourself into the harbour, would you do it?—He struck me and forced me to do it. Inspector Aris stated that thieving from the dockyard was becoming a serious matter. The usual practice was for one youth working in the yard to pass the metal over the wall to another. In this case defendant was the boy on the outside of the wall and was caught red handed.

# **SEQUEL TO THE COOLIES' GUILD PROCESSION.**

## **POLICE PROSECUTIONS.**

It appears that the police had a difficult task on Sunday in controlling the procession of the Coolies' Guild. The processionists, numbering some thousands, persisted in holding up the traffic by occupying the centre of the road and refusing to "keep to the left." The orders of the Traffic Inspector were ignored, and on one occasion the procession was turned from Des Vaux Road on to the Praya. Under the impression that the Praya did not lend itself to publicity they turned up the next side street and marched back in to Des Vaux Road. At the Whitty Street tram terminus traffic was completely disorganised, and to make matters worse, the orders called out by the police were drowned by the clashing of cymbals and the beating of drums. Refusing to desist when asked to do so by Inspector Appleton the man with the brass cymbals was taken from the ranks and arrested.

The man was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy, yesterday, with unlawfully obstructing a police officer in the execution of his duty. Inspector Appleton asked for a remand and applied for a summons on similar grounds to be taken out against the permit holder of the procession. The remand and the application for summons were granted. The case will come up for hearing on Friday next.

# **XMAS FARE**

WE CAN SUPPLY ALL YOUR REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FESTIVE SEASON.

Christmas Crackers  
Plum Puddings  
Mince meat  
Dried Fruits  
Candied Peel  
Nuts  
Muscatels  
Stilton Cheese  
Hams  
Confectionery  
Dessert Fruits  
etc., etc.

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HONGKONG

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"LITTLE WONDER" RECORDS

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CONTAINING THE MOST POPULAR NURSERY

RHYMES.

3 RECORDS & 4 STORIES.

AT

**ANDERSON'S**

**Wm. Powell**  
TELEPHONE 3146

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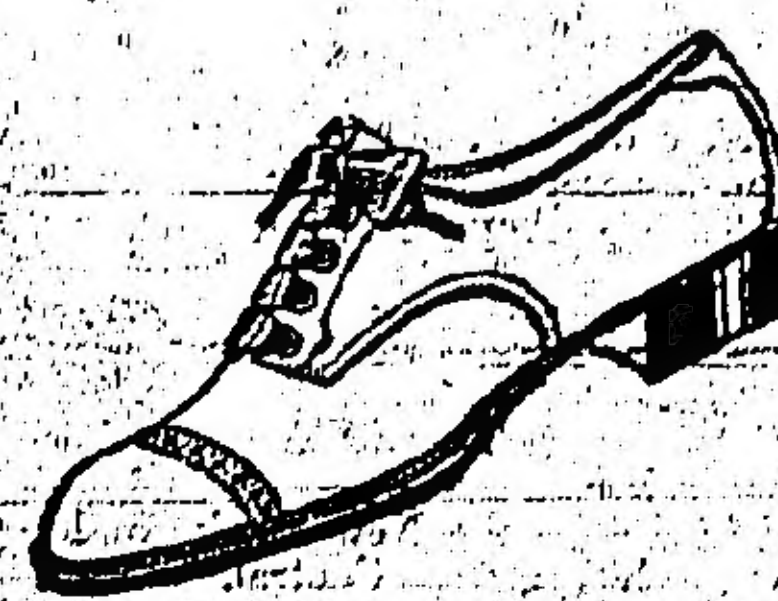
**Keltic**

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

FOR MEN

THE SECRET OF Keltic SUCCESS:—

"Keltic" are made in Britain to fit the British foot, to please the British taste, to meet every requirement for good form and GOOD WEAR.





## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on account of Mr. L. GAIN, present Local Manager, having resigned, Mr. UGO GONELLA will sign per pro on and after December 18th, 1921.

ESTABLISSEMENTS BROSSARD  
MOPIN.  
[1901]

## UNION CHURCH LITERARY CLUB.

LECTURE TO-NIGHT 9 P.M. on "Some Lighter Aspects of English Law" by His Honour Mr. Justice GOWDER, at Union Church Hall, Kennedy Road.  
All Welcome.  
[1895]

AN ENTERTAINMENT will be given at the SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) December 14th at 8 P.M. by a CONCERT PARTY from St. Stephen's Girls' College. All Seafarers, Servicemen and Friends welcome. Admission free.  
[1890]

## NOTICE.

THE Offices and Stations of the Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to Public Business on THURSDAY, the 22nd December (Winter Solstice), on MONDAY, the 23rd December (Christmas Holiday) and on MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1922 (New Year Holiday). On SUNDAY the 21st December and 1st January the Stations will also be closed.

C. W. B. MOORE,  
Acting Deputy Commissioner of  
Chinese Customs in charge of interim.  
Kowloon and District.  
York Buildings.  
Hongkong, 15th December, 1921. [1900]

A. G. DA ROCHA  
AUCTIONEER.

Favoured with instructions from the Concerned, will sell by Public Auction.

TO-DAY (TUESDAY)  
13th December, 1921, at 2.15 p.m.,  
at his Sales Room,  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
SAMPLES, RUGS AND CARPETS

Also  
100 Dozen Safety Razors.  
100 Dozen Toothbrushes.  
100 Pieces, each 68 yards, Best English  
Woolen Tills.  
20 Pieces Indian Silk.  
And a quantity of suit-length Serge, Over-  
coating and Fowls.  
[72]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE E. &amp; S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DUNERA"  
Arrived Hongkong on Dec. 18th, 1921.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND  
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named steamer are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, December 12th, 1921. [1867]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

## CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

## "POLYPHEMUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th Dec.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th Dec. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 31st Dec., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, December 11th, 1921. [1894]

## SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.

Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories also Launch "Daywing"

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

WE have this day REMOVED our Office to No. 6, Des Voeux Road, above the Bank of Canton Ltd.  
ARRATTON V. APCAR & CO.  
[1865]

EX-MEMBERS OF THE  
ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.  
DINNER.

IT is desired to remind all those who have sent in their names that the DINNER will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL on THURSDAY, 15th December at 8 P.M. Morning dress.

Any who have not yet sent in their names and are desirous of attending the Dinner are requested to advise the undersigned not later than WEDNESDAY, 14th December.

L. S. GREENHILL,  
5, Queen's Road Central.  
[1891]

## NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATE No. 1066 for 5 Shares Nos. 6901/6905 Certificate No. 1067 for 1 Share No. 6906 Certificate No. 1068 for 2 Shares Nos. 6906/6907 standing in the Society's Register in the name of JULIO DINIZ OUTEIRO DA SILVA of Canton, have been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming the same will be deemed cancelled and of no effect, and NEW CERTIFICATES for the said Shares will be issued by the Society.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 28th November 1921. [1810]

## KOMOR &amp; KOMOR.

## ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

(Entrance: ground floor near the Lift)

HAVE the honour to announce to their Customers that they are showing from

MONDAY, the 12th DECEMBER.

THE LATEST MODELS.

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

In Evening and Afternoon Gowns, Blouses etc.

Your inspection is cordially invited.  
[1888]

PREPAID "WANTED"  
ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for

BOXES CK, KL, LM, LN, LE, LT, LU,  
LW, MA, ME, MZ, NE, NP, A

WANTED, responsible AGENTS to sell Leather and Canvas Trunks, Suit and Attaché Cases, Hold-alls, Bed-spreads and other travelling requisites, Locks, Whistles, etc. For terms address: R. C. BIRWA, THE BANGSHATTA TANNERY CO. 12A, Fakir Chakravarty's Lane, Beaden Square, Calcutta. [165]

WANTED.—AMAH, wanted to accompany Children on long journey. Apply No. 1, PRAT AVENUE, KOWLOON. [166]

FOR SALE.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and FLAT TO LET, PRAT AVENUE KOWLOON. [167]

MADAME LOTTIE GORDON'S Afternoon Concert, City Hall, Thursday next 5.30. Artists: Miss Dorothy Stobart, Madame Lottie Gordon, Mrs. W. W. Pearce, Mrs. E. O. Drake, Mrs. D. Cameron, Mrs. A. C. Brown, Mrs. Nellie Williams, Mr. W. Crom, Mr. Buschlaer, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Munnica. For the Xmas Gift fund for the Blind and the Aged. [168]

CHRISTMAS CONCERT.—Mrs. Drake (soprano), Mr. Blinhardt (the Belgian Violinist), at Madame Lottie Gordon's Afternoon Concert, Thursday next, December 15th, 5.30 p.m. CITY HALL. [164]

TO LET.—Light Airy Office centrally situated, from 1st January, 1922. One Room about 21 ft. x 23 ft. on 2nd Floor, electric fittings, lift. Apply by letter to DOUGLAS LAFRIAK & CO., 20 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. [162]

FOR SALE.—MOTOR LAUNCH fitted with large cabin, lavatory, pantry etc. Electric light throughout. Length 19' 6". Beam 8' 6". Draft 2' 6". Engine 32—40 H.P. Boiling (torpedo), speed 14 miles, good sea boat, in first class condition. Apply Box NY, c/o Daily Press Office. [167]

REWARD \$500.—Lost on Thursday 12th December 1st between Kowloon and City, and bottom of Battery Path via Polder Street, Des Voeux Road and Ice House Street. A small Dark Blue and Mosaic Brooch. Apply to Registrar, Supreme Court. [160]

WANTED.—ASSISTANCE given in return for Passage by Lady returning to England end of March or beginning of April, or would accept Passage to South Africa (Cape Town). Apply Box OA, c/o Daily Press Office. [161]

## TO LET.

FLOORS in the New Bank Building, 4, Des Voeux Road Central.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD. [1890]

## INTIMATION

## CHRISTMAS

## CONFECTIONERY.

## CHOCOLATES.

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In fancy boxes of 1 lb., 2 lb.,

3 lb., suitable for presents.

A. S. WATSON &  
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## MARRIAGE.

WOOD-PHILLIPS.—At Shanghai, on Dec. 6th, RICHARD WOOD, to BEATRICE PHILLIPS.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUEX RD., C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 18TH, 1921.

SETTLING THE SHANTUNG  
PROBLEM.

The Shantung Problem has been carried a long way towards solution at the Washington Conference. By the good offices of Mr. HUGHES, the American Secretary of State, and Mr. BALLOUTZ, the road was paved for a discussion on this vexed question between the Japanese and Chinese Delegations, and the result has been that "considerable progress has been made by the two Delegations towards an understanding."

We gather that a clear understanding has been reached on the subject of the return to China of all public properties in the Kiaochow leasehold, Japan retaining only those schools, shrines and cemeteries which are essentially Japanese. In the memorandum Japan sent to the Chinese Government a couple of months ago Japan had expressed herself as willing to cede these public properties to China "in principle," which, in the language used outside diplomatic circles, presumably meant "on terms," and as everybody knows, China was strongly against discussing terms with the Japanese on the subject. We interpret the agreement reached at Washington as meaning unconditional surrender of all public properties. China's demand has been that German public properties at Tsingtao, such as wharves, pontoon bridges, warehouses, lighthouses, etc., shall be handed over to the Chinese Maritime Customs for administration; electric light plant, slaughter-houses, waterworks, the Mining Bureau and hospital to be handed over the Municipal Administration for management; and fortresses, military barracks, etc., to be taken over by the Chinese Central Government. If the cable from Washington reporting an

agreement to return to China all public properties means what it briefly says, it embraces all these things. It is not clear that agreement has been reached yet as regards the surrender of the railway from Kiaochow to Tainanfu, or on the question of its future control. The Japanese argue that they have had to reimburse Germany for the railway under the Treaty of Versailles, and the Chinese Delegation have intimated that if the railway is returned to China she would be willing to reimburse Japan. It is probably this feature of the agreement which has been referred to Tokyo for confirmation. A comprehensive demand by China when she put forward her final tentative proposals for a settlement was that Japan should make a declaration to the effect that, aside from the plan of settlement agreed upon by both parties, all rights and interests formerly acquired by Germany in Shantung and based on either treaties or agreements, are thereby renounced and that no further claim of any kind should be made regarding them. This stage in the discussions does not appear to have been yet reached, but if settlements are made on all the specific questions enumerated in the Memoranda there would not appear to be any insuperable obstacles to this declaration. There is, however, one important specific question which has not yet been mentioned in the cables. We refer to China's demand that sales of land by Chinese to Japanese through force or compulsion of the Japanese Military Command during the period of military occupation shall be nullified. A very large sum of money is involved in this demand. We have seen no approximate figure given, but an idea of the sum involved may be formed when it is stated that nearly a thousand million yen has been invested by Japanese in enterprises in Kiaochow and the Shantung provinces during the past seven years. These enterprises have involved the acquisition of land for factories and warehouses, wharves, rice-fields, salt-fields and land for agricultural purposes. Whether it is claimed that all this property was gained "through force or compulsion," is not clear from the published statements, but the suggestion is that any sale of land during Japanese military occupation is so regarded. If China hopes for a settlement of the problem through discussions, at the Conference she will have to compromise on this difficult feature at least, and she would be wise to do so. A reasonable settlement seems to have been brought well within the bounds of possibility by what has been described as "the great magic of the Conference," though it is too much to expect that anything in the nature of compromise will meet with universal approval in China. Whatever plan of settlement may be devised at Washington is certain to be repudiated by a large section of the Chinese people, especially by the Southern party who are likely to attribute the arrangements made to the influence of Japanese bribes. These Washington Conference decisions will put the Chinese Government to a severe test and the way in which China answers to the test will decide her future rank in the comity of nations.

The wedding of Miss Mary Cox to Mr. A. B. Stewart, arranged to take place on the 15th inst. at St. John's Cathedral at 2.30 p.m., has been postponed to Saturday, 17th inst.

On Friday, December 23rd, at 5 p.m., there will be a Cinematograph display for children at the Helena May Institute, open to members of the Institute, their children and friends.—Advr.

We read in a Singapore paper that Mr. G. E. Wright-Motion, advocate and solicitor of Penang, has been granted invention privileges in respect of an "improved method of waving the human hair."

A charter has been issued by the Ministry of Commerce at Peking to the Three Eastern Provinces Bank, which, it is understood, will operate in Manchuria under the control of General Chang Tso-lin.

We are asked to state that the J. M. Remedios was prosecuted for being drunk as reported in our issue of the 10th inst. is not Mr. J. M. d'Almeida Remedios, articled clerk to Mr. Leo d'Almeida e Castro, but another Remedios whose initials are J. A. and who was until lately a junior clerk in Mr. d'Almeida's office.

We are asked to state that admission to Capt. E. R. G. Evans' lecture on the "Antarctic" to be given in St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon, to-night, at 9 o'clock, will be by ticket only.

The Executive Council of the Canton Municipality has decided in order to protect policy holders, that insurance companies doing business in the city must be licensed by the Council. A set of regulations has been drafted and they will be submitted to the Municipality Advisory Council for approval.

A Chinese woman, aged 25 years of age, was seriously injured on Saturday through falling from the verandah of No. 200, Reclamation Street, a drop of some twenty feet. The woman was leaning over the verandah, taking down some clothing which had been hanging on a bamboo pole, when she over-balanced and fell.

In answer to a charge as to why he attempted to break open a show-case, outside a shop at No. 53, Des Voeux Road a man told Mr. Lindell at the Magistracy, yesterday, that he had no money and was out of work. Inspector Grant said that the man had been in the Colony for five years and had no previous convictions. Six weeks' imprisonment was ordered.

A curious accident happened on Sunday. A party of Portuguese were out shooting at Shatin, and whilst attempting to bring down a bird, perched low, one of the sportsmen hit a farmer at work in his paddy field some little distance away. The man was wounded in the leg. He was removed to hospital and the pellets were extracted. The injuries are not serious.

Owing to allegations by the Chinese that opium has been sent to China through the foreign postal systems thus violating the anti-opium law, the post office resolution passed by the Washington Conference includes a provision permitting the Chinese customs to examine postal matters passing through foreign agencies (while they endure) for the detection of dutiable or contraband goods.

The whole of the Chinese consular force at Manila has been without pay since April. The Consul and his assistants are stating to be living off the commissions they receive on the Chinese registration fees. The replies to repeated telegraphic requests to Peking, read: "Government running short of funds. When there is ready cash will remit. In order to economize please stop sending wires."

Whilst driving car No. 444 in Connaught Road Central, on Saturday, near the Lincheung wharf, the manager of the Hongkong Hotel Garage had the misfortune to "knock down" a Chinese boy, belonging to one of the junks moored close by. The boy attempted to cross the road in front of the car, but in doing so slipped and fell, and before the brakes could be applied the off wheels of the car had passed over the boy's leg. The injured boy was removed in the car to the Government Central Hospital.

Mr. Boris Grey, an alleged propagandist of the Soviet Government, who was recently under detention and investigation by the Yokohama police for several days, has been deported by order of the Minister of Home Affairs. Mr. Grey is said to have been born in Moscow, Russia, but to have become a naturalised British subject in Australia in 1914. He went to Yokohama on November 22nd and is said to have represented himself as a representative of a wholesale chemical firm in Shanghai. Yokohama police maintain that his alleged commercial connections were employed merely as a cloak under which he attempted to spread the tenets of Bolshevism and Communism in Japan until action by the authorities stopped some well laid plans. The alleged Bolshevik agent made a previous visit to Japan in 1920, police say, and then went to Vladivostok and Chita, staying in the latter place six months. In Chita, Mr. Grey is said to have made an arrangement whereby he was to undertake a mission to Japan to spread Bolshevism throughout the Empire. He then is said to have gone to Shanghai where he met Japanese who are reported to be active in the Bolshevist movement who confirmed the alleged plan to spread Bolshevism in Japan and instructed him to make Yokohama his headquarters. Mr. Grey is believed to have had a fund of Y3,000 for use in spreading propaganda, but none of the sum had been distributed, the police think.

The Asiatic News Agency (Peking) states:—There seems to be an improvement in the financial situation. In addition to the full redemption of the notes by the Bank of China, whose notes are now practically accepted by all the commercial, houses, railways, telegraph and telephone offices in the Capital, the Directors of the Bank of Communications are collecting funds for unlimited redemption of the bank's notes in Peking and Tientsin in the near future. Mr. Liang Shih-yi has come up to the Capital from Shanghai with funds, so that normal condition will be restored in the money markets shortly.

Prof. H. W. Turnbull, M.A., whose appointment as Professor of Mathematics at St. Andrew's University we announced yesterday, was on the staff of the Church Missionary Society in Hongkong from 1911 to 1915. He was Assistant Master at St. Stephen's College, Hongkong, later holding the dual position of Warden of St. John's Hall and Mathematics Master of St. Stephen's College. Prof. Turnbull also lectured in Mathematics at the University and was well known in the Colony as a cricketer. Prof. and Mrs. Turnbull were also known to many in Hongkong as pianists of no mean order. They left for home in 1915 owing to ill-health, and went to Repton School. Prof. Turnbull has since been a Government Inspector of Schools in England, a lecturer at Oxford University, and latterly a master at Shrewsbury School. Before coming to Hongkong, Prof. Turnbull had a brilliant scholastic career at Cambridge University, being Smith's Prize man second Wrangler, and coming out first, defeating the Senior Wrangler, in the second part of the same Tripos Examination.

CORRESPONDENCE.  
PREVENTION OF CRUELTY  
TO ANIMALS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—Your correspondent "Enquirer" is just one of those obnoxious people who criticise prematurely, and as a consequence, fulfils no useful purpose either to himself or anyone else. The letter written by "Member Only" was obviously intended to seek information, and to help the Society; because he is a lover of animals, even though many of these animals are destined for our dinner tables in the very near future. The Society is not concerned only with the lives of dogs and cats; in some European houses these species have a much more comfortable existence than many Chinese children. The Society is out to prevent, so far as possible, cruelty to all animals. "Enquirer" seems to be of the opinion that because certain animals are *en route* for an early demise—are reared for that purpose—no particular care need be bestowed. In fact, he pokes fun at "Member Only" on this very point. Such humour is easily valued; especially when we remember certain cruelty cases in connection with swine and fowl whose last hours on earth have been made agonising by a broken leg or a badly torn wing. Something to chuckle over that, "Enquirer"? Whatever is your nationality that you can laugh at suffering of such a kind? You asked "Member Only" if he preferred animals roasted or boiled. If he wished you boiled, along with your sneers, he would find heaps of support.

Play the game, "Enquirer."—I am, Yours, etc., "MEMBER."

## PEAK HOTEL SOLD.

PURCHASED BY HONGKONG  
HOTEL.

We are authoritatively informed that the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., have purchased the Peak Hotel and will enter into possession on January 1st next, when reconstruction and reorganisation will be taken in hand with a view to bringing the hotel up to date in every respect.

It is understood that the new proprietors intend to establish an ice and cold storage department for the convenience of residents on the Peak, and that, when the road now under construction is finished from the Peak to Wong-nei-chong Gap, they will inaugurate a service of motor-coaches between the Peak and Repulse Bay.

## SALE OF CROWN LAND.

Yesterday, at the Public Works Office, two lots of Crown land were sold by auction. Both lots, comprising 25,730 square feet and situated at Shauiwan, were offered together at an upset price of \$23,730 and were sold to Messrs. Tang Hin Ying and Cheung Yuen of No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central, for \$20,550.

Messrs. Komor & Komor's Yokohama house leads the fashion of the world, executing on an extensive scale the latest designs for the Paris couturiers. It will, therefore, be welcome news to the ladies of Hongkong that the local firm intends to engage in this branch of activity, by way of inaugurating yesterday by an attractive display of models in evening and afternoon gowns, blouses, etc., which are the *dernier cri*.



## CABLES.

## LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE.  
REASON FOR AMERICAN  
JUBILATION.

LONDON, December 12th.

American jubilation at the conclusion of the Quadruple Pact naturally arises to a large extent from popular feeling against the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. For this reason its ratification by the senate is likely to be facilitated despite the general realization of the striking similarity between Articles two and three of the new Pact and Article ten of the League Covenant and Article six of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance respectively. A disposition is also evinced in some circles to regard as a weakness the fact that the fact does not guarantee the integrity of China. The best augury is that Mr. Lodge, the Senate leader, who was largely responsible for the defeat of the Treaty of Versailles staked his future on ratification of the Pact by his action on Saturday.

## THE NAVAL RATIO QUESTION.

The naval ratio question remains unsettled. Tokio's instructions on the subject have just arrived but are not disclosed beyond an indication that further meetings of the Big Three will be necessary before Japan accepts the proposals; but, now that the political issue is cleared up, it is hoped that Japan will find it easier to agree with the views of the other delegations on the subject. The next question will be the French and Italian navies, with special reference to submarines, which promises to produce sharp arguments.

The Chinese discussions are proceeding normally and the general impression is that all the major business will be completed by the end of the year.

EXTRACTS FROM U.S. PRESS  
COMMENTS.

NEW YORK, December 12th.

In an editorial dealing with the Quadruple Agreement, the *Tribune* says: To have terminated the Anglo-Japanese Alliance without offence either to Japan or to Britain is a diplomatic achievement of great importance. Concerts of this sort need not be limited to the Pacific but can be extended to other parts of the world.

The *New York World* says: Any firm step forward naturally leads to others which we see next happily foreshadowed in Mr. Hughes's hope that an appropriate agreement will follow regarding China.

The *Times* says the Treaty is sound and commendable and has been concluded for good purposes. The Senate should ratify it unhesitatingly. The Conference now must draft a treaty or agreement assuring China against encroachments on its independence or territory.

## KOREA'S CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, December 12th.

The Korean commission announces that it has filed with the Conference a formal brief in support of Korea's claim to the right to present her case to the Conference. It says that with the brief went a warning that if the Conference adjourns without a settlement of the Korean problem it will leave an Asiatic Alsace-Lorraine to plague its conscience, threaten its peace and disturb the finality of every adjustment of international relations.

Senator Hitchcock, the Democratic leader of the Senate and a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, has declared that he sees no reason to oppose the Quadruple Treaty which was very mild and good enough in its way to get rid of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

## EARLIER CABLES.

A STARTING POINT FOR REORDERING  
CHAOS.

LONDON, December 11th.  
The Press is rejoicing over the Quadruple Agreement.

The *Observer*, while regretting that it is not the full tripartite alliance of the Pacific it had hoped to see, says that it has fixed a definite starting point for reordering chaos. The journal says: "One wing of the world nearly ruined has been rebuilt, and we have not merely a plan but a concrete and successful example for rebuilding the other part."

The French Press similarly welcomes the agreement, and says that it marks progress towards a new general policy tending to substitute for private agreements ententes indispensable to the restoration of the economic stability of the world.

[Continued at foot of next column.]

## LATEST CABLES.

NON-CO-OPERATION  
MOVEMENT.FIVE MORE CONGRESS MEMBERS  
ARRESTED.

MADRAS, December 12th.

Five more members of the Indian National Congress have been arrested at Cochin.

## EARLIER CABLES.

ARREST OF INDIAN NATIONAL  
CONGRESS LEADER.

CALCUTTA, December 11th.  
Mr. C. R. Das, President-elect of the Indian National Congress, has been arrested on a charge of managing an unlawful association.

BENGAL KHALIFAT PRESIDENT  
ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, December 11th.  
Over forty prominent Non-Co-operators were arrested yesterday including Abdul Kalamand, President of the Bengal Khalifat Committee.

An official communiqué, reviewing the events leading up to the arrests, details the manner in which Non-Co-operators deliberately challenged the Government's action by proscribing so-called volunteers. It states that the Government has no alternative but to enforce the law, and has, therefore, decided to prosecute certain of the more prominent Non-Co-operators who are responsible.

## REPARATIONS DISCUSSION.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PROMISE TO  
SUPPORT FRANCE.

ROME, December 10th.

The Minister for the Devastated Regions, M. Loucheur, has returned from London after consulting with Mr. Lloyd George about the payments Germany is to make in January and February next.

In an interview with a *Paris* *Parisien* representative, M. Loucheur stated that Mr. Lloyd George promised to support France to the utmost. M. Loucheur had an opportunity conclusively to show that France has always been true to the Entente spirit.

M. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George will meet within a fortnight—*Havas*.

## M. BRIAND'S VISIT TO LONDON.

PARIS, December 11th.  
After receiving an invitation from Mr. Lloyd George, M. Briand stated that he will go to London with M. Loucheur probably on the 20th inst. to examine financial and economic problems—*Havas*.

## ALLIED DEBTS TO THE U.S.

## NO PART TO BE CANCELLED.

WASHINGTON, December 11th.

The Senate Finance Committee has agreed to the "provision in the House of Representatives Foreign Debt Funding Bill for a commission of five, headed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to conduct negotiations, but has inserted a provision making the appointment of the other four members subject to confirmation by the Senate. Both the Senate and the House of Representatives Bills provide that no part of the debt due to the United States be cancelled, and that there are to be no exchange of bonds by debtor Governments. The commission's authority will expire in three years.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE  
ROOS-KEPPEL.

LONDON, December 11th.  
The death has occurred of Sir George Roos-Keppel.

[Sir George Roos-Keppel, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., born 1866, was a Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India. For eleven years previously he had been Chief-Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General of the North-West Frontier Province, after having served on the Indian Staff Corps. He had also served (while with the Royal Scots Fusiliers) in Burma, with the Tenth Expedition and in other operations. During the Great War he reached the rank of Major-General, serving in France while later he was engaged in the Afghan operations.]

PARIS, December 11th.  
The French newspapers express deep satisfaction at the Quadruple Pact over the Pacific, which they consider as a firm guarantee of peace of the Far East and an improvement in new international policy. M. Briand has sent warm congratulations to M.M. Sarraut and Viviani—*Havas*.

## AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS.

NEW YORK, December 11th.  
The American Press generally welcomes the Quadruple Agreement.

The *Herald* says it is quite a "gentleman's agreement" which will work, adding "it is big with promise respecting all other international problems."

The *Tribune* (Republican) points out that the agreement does not in any way resemble the League of Nations Covenant, because it does not impose recklessly extended obligations upon the United States, and also does not trench upon her sovereignty by giving the international body the right to summon America to war.

The *Times* particularly remarks that the agreement is "comically like Articles 10, 11, and 12 of the Covenant."

## U.S. NAVAL BLDGET.

WASHINGTON, December 11th.  
The Secretary of the Navy's annual report does not make any recommendation relative to the naval establishment, apparently in view of the fact that the future policy of the Navy is embodied in the American disarmament proposals.

The naval budget for the next fiscal year totals \$431,000,000, or \$234,000,000 less than the original estimate, which was based on the former policy of "a Navy second to none."

## LORD HALSBURY.

## PASSES AWAY IN HIS 90TH YEAR.

LONDON, December 12th.

The death is announced of Lord Halsbury. [Hardings Stanley Giffard, first Earl of Halsbury, was born on September 3rd, 1832, so that he was in his 90th year. The deceased peer was first appointed to the Woolack in 1888, and probably occupied it for a longer period than any other holder in modern history. Lord Halsbury belonged to the old Tory school, and was a leader among the Die Hards over the Parliament Act, when the privileges of the Upper Chamber were curtailed.]

NOBEL PRIZE FOR  
LITERATURE.CEREMONY OF PRESENTATION AT  
STOCKHOLM.

STOCKHOLM, December 11th.

King Gustaf presented the 1921 Nobel Prize for literature to "Anatole France" in the presence of the Royal Family, high Government officials, and the French Minister. Following the ceremony, a banquet was given in honour of the prize winner.

FRANCE'S UNKNOWN  
SOLDIER.FLORAL TRIBUTE FROM DUTCH  
PRINCE-CONSORT.

PARIS, December 11th.

Prince Henry of the Netherlands, now in Paris, laid a floral tribute on the grave of the unidentified French soldier. He then visited M. Millerand to pay his respects—*Havas*.

NEW CHINESE MINISTER  
TO BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, December 11th.

King Albert received the new Chinese Minister to Belgium, Mr. Wang Kang-ki, who presented his credentials.

## "BROWN SUGAR."

## CARGO PILFERED.

A cargo boat woman was charged at the Magistrate's yesterday, with stealing eight piculs of Java brown sugar, the property of the China Sugar Refinery.

Sgt. Simson said that the woman was employed to convey the sugar from a ship in the harbour to the refinery. It was delivered about 11 p.m. On searching the junk eight piculs of sugar were found lying loose in the hold. He also found a number of empty sugar bags in the cabin.

Mr. Choi Po Min, of the compradore department of the Company said that 1,120 bags of sugar, weighing 1,500 piculs, were transferred to the junk, but only 1,400 piculs were delivered into the refinery. Some of the bags were half empty.

Defendant: Some of the bags had big holes in them and the sugar dropped out. The Magistrate: Eight piculs! You know you have no right to it anyway. The woman was sent to prison for two months.

## "UNDER NORTHERN LIGHTS."

The Royal North-West Mounted Police, known the world over for its bravery and the romance attached to its members, forms the centre of interest in Jacques Jaccard's latest story, "Under Northern Lights," which comes to the World Theatre to-night. Leonard Clapham, Virginia Fair and William Buckley play the leading roles in this romance of the north woods.

Order is maintained throughout the entire North-west, not only among the white population but also among the Indians and the much more troublesome half-breeds. By North West Mounted Police, a body of seven hundred and fifty men, whose record has for years received unqualified praise. The members of this force are armed to enable them like soldiers to fight collectively, yet have the authority to act individually as constables. The officers are also empowered to act as magistrates—the combination which makes it possible to extend law and order over such tremendous areas by such a small body of men. It is a well-known fact that one constable has been known to ride directly into an Indian camp containing hundreds of armed savages and to carry off, single-handed, a member of the tribe who was wanted on a charge of murder. The Indians are mortally afraid of the Mounted Police and prefer death to capture or sentence by them after committing a crime. Jacques Jaccard is an honorary member of the R.N.W.M.P., and his knowledge of their activities is vast and accurate.

Citizens of the United States who wish to enter British territory now will be required to pay £20.06 for a British visa on their passport, according to an announcement made by the British Consul-General in Yokohama. The former charge by Great Britain for a transit visa was only 40 sen, but for some time a permanent visa has cost 10 gold francs. The new charge for a visa is the same charge as that made by the United States to British subjects. A Tokyo paper says that Representatives recently were made by the British Government to several Governments, including the United States, for a general reduction in passport visa fees to a level of those charged by Great Britain. Failure by the several Governments to reduce fees to the British level is said to be the cause of the raising of the charge to £20.06, or \$10 (Gold). Should the United States and other Governments affected by the new charge decide to reduce their visa fee to the old British level, the British Government will reduce its charges to conform, it is believed. Other countries affected by higher British Consular visa fees are Colombia, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, Panama, and Poland. A separate British visa is required for Egypt and British mandatory territory.

CAPT. EVANS AT THE  
WORLD THEATRE.CAPTAIN SCOTT'S EXPEDITION TO  
THE SOUTH POLE.THRILLING STORY OF A GREAT  
ADVENTURE.

Before a large and distinguished gathering at the World Theatre, last night, Captain E. R. G. Evans, C.B., D.S.O., R.N., of the H.M.S. *Carlisle*, delivered his world-famous lecture on Captain Scott's last expedition to the South Pole. The lecture was illustrated throughout by a wonderful series of lantern slides.

The theatre had been specially decorated for the occasion and under the able supervision of Mr. John I. Blake, the well-known manager of the World assisted by Chief Petty Officer James and many willing helpers from the *Carlisle*, the entrance to and interior of the building had been tastefully festooned and draped with the national colours.

His Excellency the Governor of the Colony, Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G., presided over the meeting and said that it was his part in the proceedings to introduce Capt. Evans. This was really not necessary as everybody present knew him. They knew his record. They knew how he had added to that record since he came out to Hongkong. Capt. Evans's mission in life was to take life and to save it. In the latter he had been very successful in Hongkong. They were now to hear of his experiences in the Arctic Ocean and he had great pleasure in calling upon Capt. Evans.

Capt. Evans, who received a great ovation, said that the object of Capt. Scott's Antarctic expedition was a scientific exploration as well as an attempt to reach the South Pole.

The first slide was a picture of the *Terra Nova* prior to leaving London. The vessel, Capt. Evans said, left that port on June 1st, 1910, with most of the members of the expedition and finally left New Zealand on November 29th, 1910, a very full ship carrying 59 officers, scientists and seamen, many hundreds of tons of coal, provisions and equipment for a three years' journey. Besides these things they carried nineteen Siberian ponies, thirty-four dogs and three motor sledges. The ponies were taken charge of by Capt. Oates of the Inniskilling Dragoon.

A series of photos was placed on the screen showing the stabling arrangements for the animals. In one of these Capt. Oates is to be seen standing at the head of his favourite ponies.

The first exciting incident on the southward voyage occurred three days out of port when they encountered a very heavy gale which nearly caused the loss of the expedition. All hands had to turn to the pumps and the engine room fires had to be extinguished as the place was feet deep in water. The vessel weathered the gale with no loss, save two ponies and one dog which were drowned.

The Antarctic pack was reached on December 8th and after boldly pushing through the ice for some 300 miles progress was retarded to such an extent that in order to save coal, the engines were stopped; sail was furled and the ship lay under banked fires for some days. Three weeks were spent in the ice pack and during that time they had pushed through 380 miles of ice. Once more in the open sea they made for Cape Crozier, hoping to find a suitable landing place. McMurdo Sound was chosen and the eventual landing place—known as Cape Evans—was selected and the expedition's preparations made for the first first winter ashore. He minutely described the laying of provisions depositions along the proposed route to the pole. On October 24th, 1911, the expedition was ready for moving forward and the advance party consisting of Day, Lashly, Hooper and the lecturer left on two motor sledges provided with three tons of stores. The actual polar party consisting of Capt. Scott, Wilson, Oates, Bowers and Seaman Evans reached the South Pole on January 17th, 1912, and on January 19th the famous homeward march was commenced; the party had before them a distance of over 900 miles. The first great anxiety was the health of Seaman Evans. But, however, great their anxieties, they looked after Evans most carefully and hoped to pull him through. He was rested on the Beardmore Glacier, Oates looking after him while the others halted for geographical investigation. But Evans sustained a serious concussion through falling and hitting his head and then the party were greatly hampered. They were so delayed that the surplus foodstuffs rapidly diminished and the outlook became serious. Bad weather was encountered and near the foot of Beardmore poor Seaman Evans died. He was a man of enormous strength and a tried sledge and a veteran in Antarctic experience. He was a sledge-master and to Evans the expedition owed the splendid fitting of the travelling equipment, every detail of which came under his charge.

Capt. Evans then proceeded:—Seaman Evans's death took place on February 17th, and then the bereaved little band pushed northward with fine perseverance, although they must have known by their gradually shortening marches that little hope of reaching their winter quarters remained. Their best march on the Barrier was only 9 miles, and in the later stages their marches dropped to 3 miles. The depôts were 60 miles apart, and contained six weeks' provisions; they knew their slow progress was not good enough, but they could not increase their speed over such bad surfaces. The temperatures fell as they advanced, instead of rising as expected, and we find them recording a temperature of -48° one night.

Poor Oates' feet and hands were badly frost-bitten—he constantly appealed to Wilson for advice. What should he do, what could he do? Poor gallant soldier, we thought such words of him. Wilson could only answer, "slog on—just slog on." On March 17th, which was Oates' birthday, he walked out to his death in a noble endeavour to save his three comrades beset with hardships, and as our dead leader wrote, "It was the act of a brave man and an English gentleman."

Scott, Wilson, and Bowers fought on until March 21st, only doing about 20 miles in the four days, and then they were forced to camp 11 miles south of One Ton Depot. They were kept here by a blizzard which was too violent to permit them to move, and on March 25th Capt. Scott wrote his great message to the public. Thanks to Atkinson and the search party we have all the records of these brave men, and so the surviving members of the expedition can work on them; and for Scott's and Wilson's sakes particularly let us hope justice will be done to these same records.

The lecturer then traced the rest of the expedition the details of which are well known. He concluded by saying:—

It seems a pity that full justice cannot be done to all the parties who went forth slogging in various directions, but a single lecture does not permit very full descriptions. Griffith Taylor, the Australian physiographer, with Debenham, Grant, and Seaman Evans, made a most valuable journey along the coast of Victoria Land for geological and surveying purposes. The work of the *Terra Nova* is also worthy of a special lecture, and here I would like to say that Lieutenant Pennell, her commander, Lieutenants Bennick and Bruce, Mr. Drake and Mr. Lillie, worked incessantly in the ship and on the less frequented coasts of New Zealand for nearly three years. They were ably and loyally assisted by the seamen and stokers of the *Terra Nova*, worthy fellows, whose byword was, "Play the game."

[Continued at foot of next column.]

THE DEATH OF LORD  
MOUNT STEPHEN.FOUNDER OF THE CANADIAN  
PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Lord Mount Stephen, (George Stephen), first Baron Mount Stephen, whose death at the age of 92 was recently announced from London, was born on June 5th, 1829, at Forres in Banffshire, Scotland, the son of William Stephen, a carpenter.

The life story of Lord Stephen, says a contemporary, was a romance of early struggles against poverty, of a rapid rise to eminence after he went to Canada in 1850, of pioneer work in railroad construction which culminated in the connecting of the Atlantic and the Pacific by the Canadian Pacific Railway, of the acquisition of a \$4,000,000 fortune, much of which he gave away to relatives, and finally of an old age spent as a Peer in a historic home known as Brockton Hall, Hertfordshire, England, which was at different times occupied by two Prime Ministers, Lord Melbourne and Lord Palmerston.

As a boy Stephen played barefooted in the streets of his native village, was a shepherd on the nearby bleak moors and then a draper's clerk. "Going to Canada he entered the store of an uncle in Montreal, a cloth merchant, whom he ultimately bought out. He invested his savings in Bank of Montreal stock, becoming one of its largest shareholders and finally its president.

About this time Stephen came into business relations with Donald Smith, a cousin, who afterwards became Lord Strathcona. Smith interested him in the construction of a railway to the Canadian West, which he knew through his association with it as Resident-Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Smith and Stephen joined forces with the late J. J. Hill, and the trio acquired the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, which had failed and had fallen into the hands of its Dutch bondholders. The line was built through from St. Paul to Winnipeg. The importance of this early venture on the subsequent development of the Canadian West lay in the fact that it made the building of the Canadian Pacific possible, as supplies for the construction gangs operating in the otherwise inaccessible prairie section passed over it. Acknowledgment of his share in the origination and consummation of the Canadian Pacific came from the shareholders who elected Stephen first president of the company, and from the Queen who on the recommendation of the Government of Canada, conferred a baronetcy on him in 1886 and a peerage in 1891. He retired from the presidency in 1888 and soon afterwards went to live in England. Before leaving Canada Lord Mount Stephen divided his fortune among relatives in Montreal, retaining enough to support him for the rest of his life. Previously he had contributed \$1,000,000 to the founding of the Royal Victoria Hospital of Montreal.

Lord Mount Stephen, whose title becomes extinct at his death, was married in 1853 to Annie Charlotte, daughter of Benjamin Kane of Montreal. She died in 1896. In 1897 he married Glean, daughter of Captain E. G. Tufnell, R.N., of London.

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The proceeds of the lecture are to be devoted to the local missions for seamen and to other naval benefits.

A NIGHT OF MURDER.  
HOW SENHOR GRANJO DIED.

[FROM A LISBON CORRESPONDENT TO  
"THE TIMES"]

By noon on Tuesday, October 18th, the day on which the revolution broke out, the revolutionaries were the admitted masters of the situation.

Events had so far wholly favoured them. In addition to the support of the military forces of the capital they had evidently a widespread organization, considerable popular support, and not a vestige of active opposition other than that involved in the attitude of the President, who had repeatedly declared his determination to resign. Their proposed Government, though consisting for the most part of new and little-known names, included one or two men of good standing outside political circles. Their programme was long, and contained a number of useful and necessary measures of reform.

These favourable auguries were fatally changed by the events of the Wednesday night. The hours between 10 that night and 2 on Thursday morning were marked by a series of wanton and cold-blooded murders committed amid circumstances of atrocity such as has revolted all right-minded people in and outside Portugal. Some of these murders are in part explicable as outcome of old wrongs and bitter personal revenge—but some only.

The first of these murders was that of the late Prime Minister, Senhor Antonio Granjo; it took place at 10.30 p.m. in circumstances of almost unexampled cowardice and barbarity. At half-past 1 that afternoon, after the acceptance of the collective resignation of the Government by the President, he had driven to his home in one of the suburbs of Lisbon. Apparently no attempt was made either to follow or to arrest him, though his way lay past the revolutionary camp. In his home he would seem to have received information that he was in danger. Escaping by the gardens behind his house, he sought refuge in the house of Senhor Cunha Leal, a former Minister of Finance. Although Senhor Leal was a political opponent, and was known to be in close touch with the revolutionaries, Senhor Granjo placed his trust in the known personal loyalty of his neighbour. Senhor Cunha Leal, who had been asked earlier to head the revolutionary movement, counted upon his personal influence with the revolutionaries to secure his house from assault and Senhor Granjo from harm. In this he was deceived.

A neighbouring servant betrayed Senhor Granjo's presence in the house to a band of the revolutionaries. These, it is affirmed, had previously sought to secure the sanction of certain officers to his murder. They were met by Senhor Cunha Leal, who, after refusing to hand over the man who had trusted him, finally, under promise of personal security with him to the Naval Arsenal. There are two or three versions differing in their details as to what followed the entrance of the party into the Arsenal. They were received inside with hostile demonstrations. Inside Senhor Cunha Leal was forcibly separated from his companion, and shot in the throat in his efforts to resist.

Senhor Granjo, it is said, sought refuge in the officers' mess room, and it was either there, or, as another version has it, as he was about to be conducted aboard the warship *Vasco da Gama* by the officer in charge that, in response to the exclamation of one of the marines, "They deserve to die"—he was shot. Conscious of his danger, he is reported to have left the officer who was conducting him and, facing the group of hostile sailors, to have exclaimed, "It is I you seek; here I am." He fell, riddled with bullets. It is stated that no fewer than 30 shots were fired at this unarmed and defenceless man.

Either with him or somewhat later—it is not easy to be sure which—fell Commander Carlos da Maia, a former Minister of Marine. He, in like manner, had been fetched from his home in the distant suburb of Amadora. Forced from his wife and his little child of eight months, he was brought a distance of many miles to the Arsenal, where, unarmed and defenceless like Senhor Granjo, he was shot down.

An hour or so later two other victims reached the Arsenal. The first was the chief of the Cabinet of the ex-Minister of Marine, Lieutenant-Commander Freitas da Silva. Brought like Senhor Granjo and Commander Carlos da Maia from his home to the Arsenal, he was undergoing a noble endeavour to save his three comrades beset with hardships, and as our dead leader wrote, "It was the act of a brave man and an English gentleman."

Another victim, Colonel Botelho do Vasconcellos, also brought from his home to the Arsenal, was shot in three places, and was later removed unconscious to the hospital.

This was about midnight. But the murders did not cease even then. About 2 in the morning a lorry containing an armed group, in uniform, went from one side of Lisbon to the other, with the declared intention of killing Admiral Machado Santos, whose gallant stand in the Rotunda on October 5th, 1910, had won for him the popular title of "Founder of the Republic." Extraordinary as it may seem, it is affirmed that the object of these soundings was known—that they were followed by reporters of one of the Lisbon daily newspapers, which relates the details of this atrocious crime.

Admiral Machado Santos was in bed when the lorry arrived. The door was opened by his wife, who was compelled to lead the way to his room. He was then ordered to rise and dress, and hurried in doing so. After bidding his wife farewell, as though he knew that he was to die, he mounted the front of the lorry, beside the driver. After going a short way the vehicle drew up sharply. First one shot rang out, then five more. The murderers stopped a passing cab, and told the passenger they required it to take a corpse to the Morgue. The corpse was that of the "Founder of the Republic." He lay over the front of the lorry, his pockets filled of all they contained, and his wedding ring gone. The assassins went quietly off on foot.



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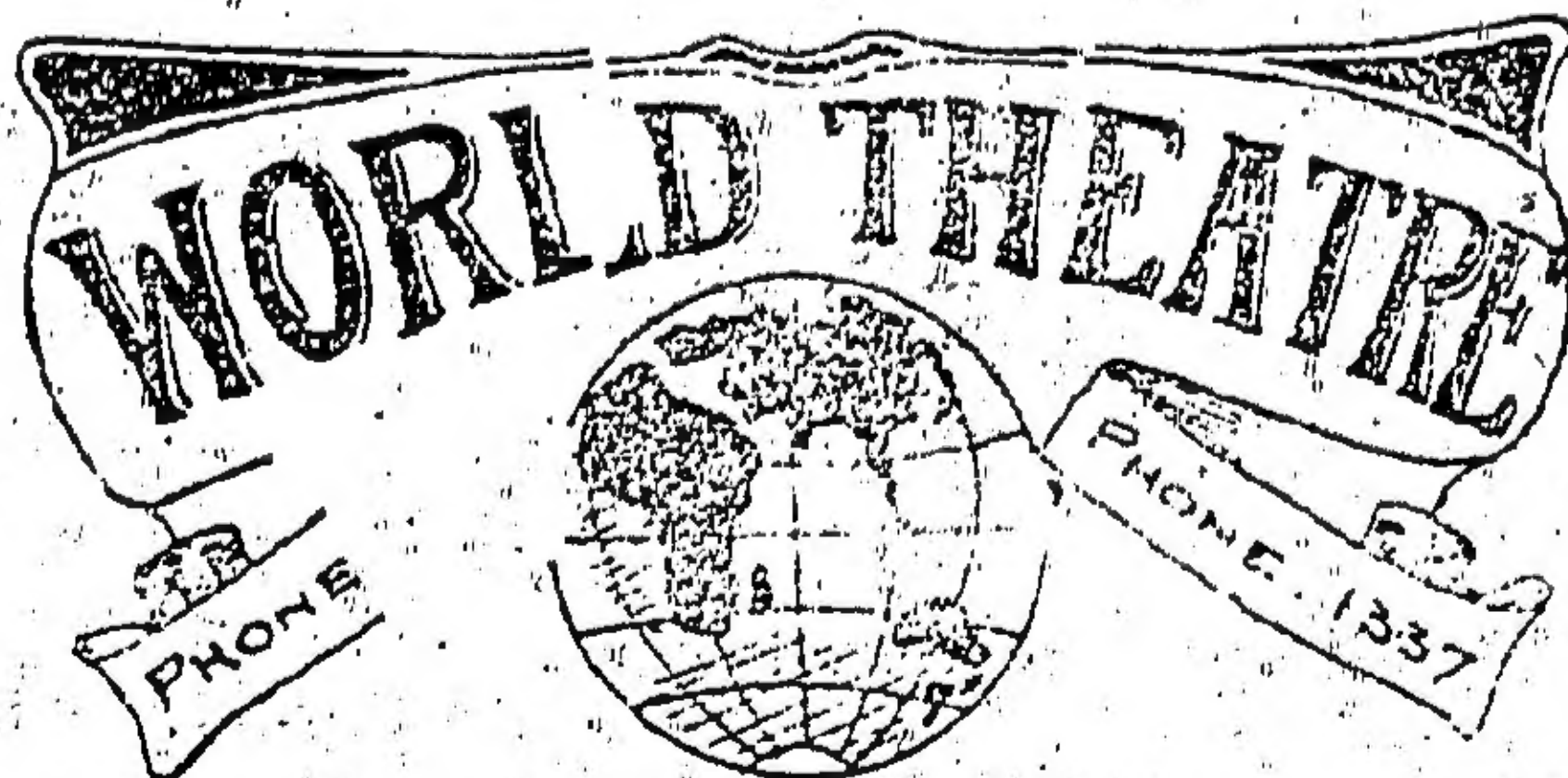
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## BACON AND EGGS MADE OF EARTH.

WOMAN SCIENTIST TELLS OF A NEW FOOD SOURCE.

Miss Lillian Herman, of the University of Michigan, an authority on chemical analysis, declares that the time is approaching when a shovel, go into his yard and get a shovel of dirt, take it into his private laboratory, put it into the family "hopper," pour in concentrated essence of sunshine, turn a crank, and then go round to the other side and wait by the spout to catch his eggs, tomatoes, cucumbers, or radishes—whatever he desires.

This food, she states, will come out in the form of small lozenges, concentrated and convenient. A chemical analysis of them will show that they contain all the ingredients of our daily used vegetables, and will also have the same odour and the same taste.

Miss Herman does not believe that all this will ever come to pass in our time, but believes that the next generation will see the beginning of it, and that the following generation will use it habitually.

## MELODRAMA'S PALE-FACED GHOST.

LONDON THEATRES OF OTHER DAYS.

The melodrama and the minor theatre formed the subject of a discussion at the Playgoers' Club on November 1st. Mr. Lane Crawford, who opened the discussion, said the "Old Vic." now the home of opera and Shakespeare, formerly revelled in blue fire and blood. (Laughter.) The old Queen's, in Tottenham-street, familiarly known as the "Dust Hole," used to produce such pieces as "Footpad Joe" or the Terror of Charing-cross. "Not exactly food for the highbrows," commented the speaker, "but what could one expect when the author was paid only 10s. an act? The most blood-curdling dramas were staged at the Queen's." Blue flames, the rattling of chains, and a white-faced ghost, whose entrance was heralded by the wailing, tremulous notes of a violin, were essentials in bygone melodrama. The heroes all used to rush about exclaiming, "Ha, ha!" (Laughter.) If the acting was rather inclined toward ranting and roaring it was at least effective. The penchant of the audiences for cracking nuts was sometimes disturbing in the death scenes, but nobody minded much. (Laughter.) The East-end theatres were generally empty when operas were on—their patrons were professionally engaged in picking pockets. Several contributors to the debate deplored the passing of melodrama, and declared that it should be revived.

## THE NAME OF WIFE.

Reverence is due to honourable works as well as to honourable estates. A curious little discussion arose in the House of Commons recently over the definition of a wife in connection with the Unemployed Workers' Dependents Bill. Mr. Inskip entered a strong protest against the definition contained in the bill, which made the word "wife" include any woman who is living with a man as his wife. It was not that he desired to prevent such a woman from receiving benefit. With that he did not wish to interfere. But he protested warmly against the misuse of an honourable word, and the growing custom of applying the word wife to an unmarried woman, as in the phrase "unmarried wife," which was so frequently heard during the war.

Mr. Inskip had the support of the Minister, Dr. Macnamara, and of several other members, and the Labour party did not enter any formal opposition, though some of its members made derogatory and scolding ejaculations, and one called out that it was "only the parson's fee which differentiated the two women. Captain Loseby said that he personally preferred to use "the kinder word," so as not to hurt any woman's feelings, and suggested that Mr. Inskip's protest was a piece of pious blague, for which he soon received a sharp rebuke. Captain Elliot, replying to an interruption from Mr. Will Thorne, said that it was "maddening" to hear the Labour party, in the interests of the class which they represented, cheapening honourable names and honourable institutions. The practical result of the short discussion was that the unmarried woman living with a man will no longer come under the word "wife." She will appear in the Act as "a woman in place of wife."

## WHAT CAUSES THE HOLES IN GRUYERE CHEESE?

"What causes the holes in Gruyere cheese and the green in gorgonzola?" Sixty waitresses sat with wrinkled brows in Messrs. Lyons Victoria Station restaurant on October 20th solving the above and seventeen other questions set for a final examination paper. The correct answer to the first mentioned question was given to a Press representative by Mr. B. Joseph, of the administrative staff of the firm, who drew up the paper. "The holes in Gruyere," he said, "are caused by aeration in the same way that bread becomes porous after baking. The Gruyere, after churning, is kept in an atmosphere of 90deg. for some months, and in the process the holes appear. The green in gorgonzola (which, by the way, is erroneously called "blue") is caused by the wires by which the cheese is perforated."

Mr. Bottomley recently gave notice of the introduction in the House of Commons of a Bill seeking to make punishable under the law of libel if he makes charges against the characters of witnesses without conclusive evidence.

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## WORKING HOURS OF PUBLIC MEN.

LORD READING'S EARLY RISING.

I suppose it is because our Parliamentary hours are so late, writes Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., in the *Sunday Times*, that our statesmen are late risers compared with those of France. But we have had, and have still, some early risers. Notoriously, Lord Reading was never in bed after four o'clock in the morning when he was in full practice at the Bar. A trusted servant brought him a cup of tea and some stewed figs. Yet this extraordinary man could be seen, after a day in the Courts, sitting all through the long hours of the House of Commons, and winding up with a reception at midnight.

Lord Haldane brought his allowance of sleep at one time down to four hours. That marvellous physique of his could do things as strange as Lord Reading's. I have known him to take the tail end of an all-night sitting out of the tired hands of Mr. Lloyd George, sending that exhausted being to a sofa in his room; and yet after all that Haldane, as a Secretary for War, would meet even disgruntled generals at the War Office at ten o'clock. Lord Alverstone, better known to his generation as "Dick Webster," was also one of the early risers. A young junior who was in a case with him asked for an appointment. "Certainly," said Webster, "come to my house at 6.15 tomorrow morning." The unfortunate junior dared not suggest a more convenient hour; but he had to sit up all night to be sure that he was in time for the interview. Mr. Asquith has always kept reasonable hours, for he has always been able to get his full and good eight hours uninterrupted sleep.

Mr. Lloyd George, I think, has no great love for abnormal early rising; but he is always ready and fresh for breakfast at a little after nine o'clock, and is usually at his best and freshest at that hour. He has taken, I gather, to the afternoon siesta—a very sane habit. And he has the enormous advantage over other men in that he can sleep at any time and in any place. He is a very charming and interesting companion except in a motor-car; in a few minutes after a car starts he is fast asleep.

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLUB.

The English Language Club, with the motto "Let English Flourish" and headquarters at the Cock Tavern, Fleet-street, was brought into being on October 19th. The club sets out its objects as follows:—"To study and to maintain the English language; to champion its right to become an auxiliary language for foreign nationalities; and to provide a place of welcome, study, and social intercourse for English-speaking and English-learning visitors from the Dominions and foreign countries."

Professor Walter Ripman, of the London University, who presided over a largely attended meeting, said English was flourishing more than ever in every part of the globe. They were not much concerned about "artificial" languages, they knew that for everyone learning an artificial language a hundred were learning English. The question of a world language did not therefore give them any misgivings. There had been an improvement throughout the country as a whole in speech and writing. We spoke better than the people of sixty or seventy years ago. To talk about deterioration of speech was nonsense. In literature they had never had so many earnest students, and never had the teaching been so good all round.

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22-24

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## TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

A full preliminary notice of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

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of Bugs, Fleas,  
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YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 22nd Dec., at 11 a.m.  
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**HAMBURG, via LONDON & ROTTERDAM**  
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TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 24th Feb.

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TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.  
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**NEW YORK, via PANAMA & OUBAN PORTS.**  
TORA MARU ... Friday, 30th Dec.

**NEW YORK via SUEZ.**  
TSUYAMAMARU ... Monday, 2nd Jan.

**BIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES** via CAPE.  
AWA MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Dec.

**BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.**  
TAMBA MARU ... Monday, 2nd Jan.

**CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.**  
YEBOSHI MARU ... Thursday, 23rd Dec.

**NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.**  
NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 16th Dec., at 11 a.m.

**SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.**  
YAMAGATA MARU (omitting Shanghai) ... Wednesday, 14th Dec.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.  
SADO MARU ... Friday, 22nd Dec., at 11 a.m.

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**THE PRINCE OF WALES.****SCENES AT BOMBAY.**

MESSAGE FROM THE KING AND  
SPEECH BY THE PRINCE.

BOMBAY, November 17th.

In spite of the persecution caused by the boycott movement and distraction created by a mass meeting timed to take place simultaneously with the landing of the Prince and presided over by Mr. Gandhi himself, the welcome given to His Royal Highness to-day, both at Apollo Bandar and all along the route, was magnificent. From the time he stepped on the dias and up to the journey's end at Government House, where the procession terminated, the people of Bombay and the adjoining places made it abundantly clear to the Prince by constant cheers and shouts of joy from the house-tops and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, that whatever might be the opinion in the country about the British administration, the feeling of affection and admiration for the Prince of Wales was as strong as ever. As soon as the Prince left the reception pavilion where he received about fifty Indian Princes and Chiefs and a large number of other distinguished people, the cheering from the vast crowd began, and rose to the highest pitch when he came in full public view on the dias where he stood with the Viceroy and Sir George Lloyd. The huge gathering kept on cheering for several minutes. The Prince gently smiled, touched his hat and acknowledged the greeting which was warm and spontaneous. Those who were expecting Sir Sassoon David, president of the Corporation to come up with the address were immensely surprised to see His Royal Highness come forward, face the amphitheatre, and taking a paper from the hands of Lord Cromer said in a mild voice "I have a message from my father and it is this." Surprise was at once supplanted by eager expectation and thousands of eyes were rivetted on the youth clad in the simple summer uniform of the British navy. The Prince then read the King's message, every word of which was distinctly heard. The message was received as messages of a Sovereign who takes affectionate interest in his subjects have always been received. Although it is sure that criticism of the message will filter down later on there was no doubt that it made a deep impression to-day and the people signified this by tremendous cheering when the Prince finished reading it.

**THE MESSAGE FROM THE KING.**

"On this day when my son lands for the first time upon your shores I send through him my greetings to you, the Princes and people of India. His coming is a token and a renewal of the pledge of affection which has been the heritage of our house to reaffirm to you. My father when Prince of Wales counted it his privilege to see and seek to understand the great Empire in the East over which it was his destiny to rule, and I recall with thankfulness and pride that when he was called to the throne it fell to me to follow his illustrious example but I have the same hope and in this same spirit my son is with you to-day. The thought of his arrival brings with a welcome vividness to my mind the happy memories have stored of what I myself have learned in India, its charm and beauty, its immemorial history, its noble monuments and above all the devotion of India and its faithful people since proved as it by fire in their response to the Empire's call in the hour of its greatest need. These memories will ever be with me. As I trace his steps my heart is with him as he moves among you and with mine the heart of the Queen Empress, whose love for India is no less than my own. To friends whose loyalty we and our fathers have treasured he brings this message of trust and hope. My sympathy in all that passes in your lives is unabating. During recent years my thoughts have been yet more constantly with you. Throughout the civilised world the foundations of social order have been tested by war and change. Whatever citizenship exists it has had to meet the tests and India like other countries has been called to face new and special problems of her own. For this task her armory is in the new powers and new responsibilities with which she has been equipped. That with the help of those aided by Lord Reading's guidance and my Government and its officers you will bring these problems to an issue worthy of your historic past and of happiness for your future, that all disquieting will vanish in well-ordered progress is my earnest wish and my confident belief. Your anxieties and your rejoicings are my own. In all that gives you peace and promotes your welfare I feel with you in the spirit of sympathy. My son has followed from afar your fortunes. It is now his ambition by coming among you to ripen goodwill into a yet fuller understanding. I trust and believe that when he leaves your shores your hearts will follow him and his stay with you and that one link the more will be added to the golden chain of sympathy which for those many years has held my throne to India and it is my warmest prayer that wisdom and contentment growing hand in hand will lead India into ever-increasing national greatness within a free empire, the Empire for which I labour and for which if it be the Divine will my son shall labour after me."

**HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S ENTRY TO MUNICIPALITY.**

After receiving the casket from the Municipality the Prince replied, his remarks being couched in graceful language. His speech aroused the representatives of the citizens of Bombay and the thousands of spectators assembled to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. It dealt with Empire matters and India's position as a nation and drew closer the links which bound the East to the West. Those who were sanguine that the Prince would repeat the triumph of personality won in other parts of the British Empire had their hopes fulfilled. The Prince at once touched a chord of friendship which was

not capable of any misinterpretation. The scene during and after the speech illustrated the enormous interest in the Prince's declaration.

The Prince said: Mr. President and gentlemen, let me first thank you for the very warm welcome which you have extended to me. I need not tell you that I have been looking forward to my visit and have been eagerly awaiting the opportunity of seeing India and making friends there. I want to appreciate at first hand all that India is, has done and can do. I want to grasp your difficulties and to understand your aspirations. I want you to know me and I want to know you. Coming from the West to the East, a young man and a stranger to this ancient and vast country, I feel some awe at the difficulty which I may experience in getting to know India but I am fortified by the thought that sympathy begets knowledge and my sympathy with India has been aroused since my childhood. I was brought up in the tradition of great love which Victoria bore to this land and its people. King Edward prompted by that love visited this country as Prince of Wales and the knowledge which he gained of Indians during his tour made him till his death their understanding friend. My father and mother have twice visited India and I think you know well what a deep affection they feel towards India and how close to their hearts your welfare lies. It is in this atmosphere of sympathy that I set foot on the shores of India. Your warm welcome will help to ripen this sympathy into knowledge. I envy you gentlemen your responsibilities. The duties of the Bombay Municipal Corporation are a task in which you may well take pride. I look forward to seeing your schemes for the development of this great city. The position which Bombay occupies is unique. Other towns in India may challenge your city's pre-eminence in trade or industry; they may dispute her title to excel in progress and efficiency; they may boast to surpass her antiquity or in historic interest; they may even claim to be more richly endowed by nature or by art, but round Bombay a halo of romance floats which none can wrest from her. This is the gateway of India, and through this gate a stream of men have passed who have knit the East and West together, and made a place for India in the British Empire.

I look back with admiration on the many Indians who have left this port for England to learn what the west could teach and returned again to Bombay to give to India the fruits of a larger experience and a wider knowledge. It is to this port that hundreds of the sons of Britain have come to help India on in the path of progress, prosperity and peace. It is on the lights of Bombay astern that they have looked when after long years spent in India they have returned ever to unfold to the people of Great Britain the tale of her advance and development. The Empire will not forget that it was Bombay which gave Godspeed to thousands of India's soldiers, who left her docks to fight the battles of the Empire in the great war and that it was Bombay which received and tended them when war-wounded on their return and I take this opportunity of thanking the citizens of Bombay for all their help in the war. For these reasons, gentlemen, your city has a very special connection with India's place in the Empire and with the advancement of this great country and the welfare of Bombay will always secure my closest sympathy and interest. I thank you again for your very cordial welcome. I shall convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor your expression of loyal greeting. I feel sure that I shall take away with me the most pleasant recollections of your beautiful city.

**AN AMBASSADOR OF PEACE.**

The ceremony at the pier concluded with the Prince's reply to the Corporation's address, and throughout the time he was before the nation's eyes, he bore himself with that frank unreserve which had captured many hearts before and which made many converts to-day. He was looked upon truly as an Ambassador of peace and goodwill.

After final cheers, His Royal Highness left the pier and drove in state to Government House.

The scene all along the route was one of great enthusiasm. Several Press correspondents who were in the procession throughout were surprised to see the size of the crowds which were several lines deep on both sides and ungrudgingly bore the scorching heat of the sun. All buildings, public or otherwise, on the route of the procession were densely packed with men, women and children who gave a rousing welcome to their Royal guest, thus falsifying the fears entertained in many quarters that during the state drive and along the route of the procession the Prince would not have any courtesy shown to him. Bombay once again rose to the occasion and fully maintained her reputation of "a unique city round which a halo of romance floats which none can wrest from her" as the Prince of Wales himself said this morning.

**FIENZAL GLASSES.**

Out of doors there is nothing so restful and comfortable for the eyes as the light reflected from green fields and trees, the absorption of the ultra-violet and orange rays by the chlorophyll of the leaves, hence the introduction of Fienzal Glass, yellowish green in colour, which is produced in several shades, and lenses made of this may be worn as a protection for over-sensitive eyes where it is desirable to tone down excessive light and glare. Fienzal lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are made by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 83, Queen's Road Central.—Adv.

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.****SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

BANGKOK via SWATOW ... "YATSHING" ... Tues, 13th Dec, D'Light  
SHANGHAI via NINGPO ... "CHONGSHING" ... Wed, 14th Dec, D'Light  
SHANGHAI TRINGTAU via SWATOW ... "TUNGSHING" ... Thurs, 15th Dec, D'Light  
MANILA ... "KUNGSANG" ... Fri, 16th Dec, 3 p.m.  
HAIKOW via HOIHOW ... "TAKSANG" ... Sat, 17th Dec, 10 a.m.  
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "KUNGSANG" ... Sun, 18th Dec, D'Light  
SANDAKAN ... "KUNGSANG" ... Tues, 20th Dec, Noon  
SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA & KOBE ... "FOOSANG" ... Wed, 21st Dec, D'Light  
SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA ... "LAISANG" ... Sat, 24th Dec, 3 p.m.

**CALCUTTA LINE.**—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang, and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Swatow and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

**SHANGHAI LINE.**—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

**MANILA LINE.**—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

**HAIKONG LINE.**—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

**BOHNEO LINE.**—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers, "KUNGSANG" and "MAUSANG", both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation, cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

**TIENTSIN LINE.**—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

**BANGKOK LINE.**—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

**CALCUTTA LINE.**

"LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 24th Dec., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET, TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

**Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**  
GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone No. 215.

**GLEN AND SHIRE**

Joint Service of Steamers.

**U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.**

**OUTWARDS.**  
Vessel ... Days Hongkong  
M.V. "GLENLYN" ... 17th Dec  
M.V. "GLENVY" ... 19th Dec  
M.V. "GLENLUCE" ... 21st Dec  
S.S. "GLENSHANE" ... 23rd Dec

**HOMEWARDS.**  
Vessel ... Leaves Hongkong ... Discharge  
S.S. "GLENLYN" ... 13th Dec ... GZWA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG  
M.V. "GLENVY" ... 20th Jan ... GZWA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG

Movements are subject to change without notice.  
For freight or further particulars please apply to—

**Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**  
**The Glen Line, Ltd., Agents.**  
Telephone No. 215 sub-ec. 23 and 2892.

Cable Address  
Kawasaki, Kobe.  
Messrs. A.B.C. 5th St.  
and South's Codes.  
Telephone Sanyoku  
2844-2221.

**KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA**

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)  
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI  
Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA  
Managing Director: Mr. MAKITA Aza  
The Company has on hand a Large Number of

**NEW CARGO STEAMERS**

ALWAYS READY FOR  
CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet—  
Eleven steamers of 2,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management—  
Twenty steamers of about 2,100 tons deadweight each.  
Two steamers of about 4,400 tons deadweight each.  
(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the  
**KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.**  
No. 2, Doko Kow.

**YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA**

(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. Ltd.)

**REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE**

**KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.**  
Sailing from Hongkong

**FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi.**  
S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about Dec. 22nd

**FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy.**  
S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about Dec. 22nd

For further particulars, please apply to—  
S. MITARAI  
Branch Office  
No. 27, Bonham Street, West  
Tel. No. 165.  
Top Floor, King's Building  
Tel. No. 150.







**AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE**

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.  
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.**Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA  
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH  
& CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

**THE BANK LINE, LTD.**  
Managing Agents.**ELLERMAN LINE****ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.****FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE  
FOR EAST/UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.**S.S. "KAZEMBE" ... 18th Dec. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.  
S.S. "NEWBY HALL" ... 18th Jan. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.**HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE**S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 20th Feb. London  
S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... Middle March London  
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

**THE BANK LINE, LTD.**

or BRIS &amp; Co., CANTON.

General Agents.

**NEW YORK DIRECT**

Joint Service of the

**"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE**

JOHAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

**AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE**

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "KATUNA" ... via Suez Canal ... 21st Dec.  
S.S. "YANGTZE" ... via Suez Canal ... 28th Dec.  
S.S. "EURYLOCHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th Jan.  
S.S. "CITY OF CAMBRIDGE" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th Jan.

\* Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG**  
HONGKONG AND CANTON, BRIS & Co., CANTON.**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KURE & YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 17th Dec.
MARSEILLES, HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ & PORT SAID	"P. LECAT" ... 20,000 "ANGKOR" ... 12,000	On or about 18th Dec. On or about 2nd Jan.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

**R. RODENFUSSE,**  
Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.****HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons, and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

**SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW**

(AND RETURN)

(Occupying 4 to 10 Days)

S.S. "HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore | TUESDAY, Dec. 13th, at 12 Noon.  
S.S. "HAICHING" ... Capt. J. S. Thomson | FRIDAY, Dec. 16th, at 12 Noon.  
S.S. "HAILONG" ... Capt. W. Cooper | TUESDAY, Dec. 20th, at 12 Noon.  
\* Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

**DOUGLAS LAURENCE & CO.,**  
General Managers.**P. & O., British India  
Apcar and  
Eastern & Australian  
Lines**

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

**MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES**STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,  
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING  
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,  
EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, ETC.**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)**

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NELLOR"	7,000	21st Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DINERA"	5,200	23rd Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DONGOLA"	8,000	4th Jan. 1922	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	5,270	10th Jan.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"EGYPT"	7,841	21st Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	8,841	15th Feb.	do
"KACOTA"	8,841	1st Mar.	do
"KASHGAR"	8,841	14th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"STUTIA"	8,841	15th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHIVA"	9,017	29th Mar.	do
"DEVANHA"	8,093	12th Apr.	do
"NOVARA"	8,850	28th Apr.	do
"KALYAN"	8,887	10th May	do
"PLASSY"	7,848	27th May	do
"DONGOLA"	8,000		do

**BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)**

"TANDA" | 7,000 | 17th Dec. | Calcutta via Straits.

**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

"EASTERN"	4,000	12th Dec. 5 p.m.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	9th Jan.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	6th Feb.	

**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN**

"DUNERA"	5,200	13th Dec. Noon.	Shanghai only.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	16th Dec.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	20th Dec.	Yokohama direct.
"KASHIN"	8,841	20th Dec.	Shanghai and Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

**WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.**

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. &amp; O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. &amp; O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Excess Mowing not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—  
**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,**  
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.  
Agents.**O. S. K.****OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM &amp; ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and For. Said.

\* "ATLAS MARU" ... Thursday, 15th Dec.

\* calling at Marseilles.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN &amp; CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. (PASSENGER SERVICE)

\* "CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 13th Dec.

\* "CANADA MARU" ... Friday, 15th Jan.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

\* "KASADO MARU" (taking passenger) ... Thursday, 22nd Dec.

\* "JAVA MARU" ... Saturday, 31st Dec.

DELI &amp; BANGKOK via SAIGON &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE

\* "PEKING MARU" (omitting Bangkok) ... Thursday, 15th Dec.

\* "BUSHO MARU" ... Sunday, 1st Jan.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan. Regularly PASSENGER SERVICE touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

\* "ALABAMA MARU" (omitting Shanghai) ... Tuesday, 20th Dec.

\* "ARABIA MARU" ... Monday, 2nd Jan.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

\* "HAGUE MARU" ... Middle of Jan.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

\* "SUMATRA MARU" ... Middle of Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe &amp; Yokohama via Shanghai

\* "HIMALAYA MARU" ... Thursday, 28th Dec.

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

\* "AMAKUSA" ... Sunday, 18th Dec.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY

\* "ROSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 15th Dec.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—  
Y. YAMADA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 144 &amp; 745

**AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Sydney & Melbourne via Port	Lev. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUEN"	About 14th Jan.	About 20th Jan.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Room. A daily medical Doctor is carried. Reduced Freight Charges to Japan, India, Europe, etc., via Suez Canal. For full and correct particulars apply to—  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.****C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To	Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHUSAN"	On 13th Dec.	10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 13th Dec.	Noon
"ARIMA OBU & ILOILO"	"TAMING"	On 13th Dec.	Noon
SHANGHAI	"SUNKIANG"	On 13th Dec.	Noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUNNING"	On 17th Dec.	4 P.M.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"CHENAN"	On 18th Dec.	11 A.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"LYOHOW"	On 18th Dec.	10 A.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KANGCHOW"	On 18th Dec.	10 A.M.
HONGKONG	"HICHOOW"	On 18th Dec.	10 A.M.

\* SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS, and CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai thrice weekly and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

\* BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents.**PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE**FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE  
From Hongkong Arrive Seattle**FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE.**

S.S.	Sails for	Arrived Seattle
S.S. "SILVER STATE"	Manila Dec. 19th	
S.S. "SILVER STATE"	Seattle Jan. 1st	Jan. 20th
S.S. "PINETREE STATE"	Manila Jan. 2nd 1922	
S.S. "PINETREE STATE"	Seattle Jan. 12th	Jan. 31st
S.S. "WENATCHEE"	Manila Jan. 18th	
S.S. "WENATCHEE"	Seattle Jan. 26th	Feb. 15th
S.S. "BAY STATE"	Manila Jan. 30th	
S.S. "BAY STATE"	Seattle Feb. 9th	Mar. 1st

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.  
Passenger and Freight Particulars.**THE ADMIRAL LINE**

5th Floor, Union Building, Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478. PASSENGER OFFICES: QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

**THE ADMIRAL LINE**

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

**REGULAR SERVICE**SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA  
and other JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" ... Sailing Dec. 20th.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

**OFFICES**

5th Floor, Union Building, Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478. PASSENGER OFFICES: QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

**SERVICE to UNITED STATES**

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama

For freight space and particulars apply to—

**BARBER STEAMSHIP  
LINES, INC.****THE ADMIRAL LINE**

TELEPHONE 2477 &amp; 2478. AGENTS: 5th Floor, Union Building.

**PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE**

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON and/or NEW YORK

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... (via Suez) early Jan.  
For Freight and Passage particulars apply to—  
**FURNESS, (FAR EAST) LIMITED**  
(Incorporated in Great Britain)  
St. George's Building.  
Telephone 5155. Telegrams: "Furness".



